Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XXI. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867. NUMBER 30.

FROM EUROPE.

The War Panic on the Continent.

Denial of Recent Disturbing Rumors by the French Official Journal.

[illegible] Statements Dis[illegible]

Re-establishment of the Hungarian Guards.

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Supplies by the Freedmen's Bureau Suspended.

[illegible] Commission to [illegible] Louis Next Week.

Government Claims Against Frazer, Trenholm & Co.—Prospect of a Favorable Settlement.

[illegible]ation of Mr. Carrington's Arguments in the Surratt Case.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speedy Change of Texas State Officials Looked For.

Political Situation in Georgia.

Exciting State of Affairs in Tennessee.

[illegible] of Serious Disturbances on Election Day.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

MONITEUR'S OFFICIAL DENIAL OF WAR RUMORS.

PARIS, July 29.

The Moniteur this morning declares the rumors of war, which now prevail on the Continent, are without foundation. It says the existing relations of France and all the Powers are eminently peaceful, [illegible] that no formation of new military camps is contemplated, and states that [illegible] of artillery and cavalry horses [illegible] be sold to farmers in the Departments.

Great Britain.

MONITEUR'S PEACE STATEMENTS DISCREDITED.

LONDON, July 29.

[illegible] sincerity of the reported denial, put forth in the Moniteur, of the war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here. The [illegible] article to-day is of the opinion [illegible] storm created by these warlike rumors will have the effect to check trade [illegible] until next spring.

MARINE ITEMS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29.

[illegible] City of Paris, Etna and Allepp[o], [illegible] New York, have arrived.

GLASGOW, July 29.

[illegible] Britannia, from New York, has [illegible]

Austria.

HUNGARIAN GUARDS—MOVEMENT LOOKING TO THEIR RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

VIENNA, July 29.

[illegible] said that the Hungarian Guards are [illegible] established. Though several meetings of the Honveds of 1864 have been [illegible] held in Hungary, with the object of [illegible] reorganization, no action has yet [illegible] by either the Austrian or Hungarian Government to that end.

BY STEAMER.

[illegible] in Lancashire, England—French [illegible] Restored—Complimentary [illegible] from Napoleon to M. Rouher.

[illegible] YORK, July 29.—The steamship City [illegible] brings European dates of the 18th [illegible] Queenstown, England, which was to sail [illegible] with the City of Boston, [illegible] damaged in a storm, which detained [illegible]

[illegible] was much rioting and some bloodshed [illegible] Lancashire, England, on [illegible] on the occasion of an Orange [illegible]tration. For a time there was a complete reign of terror.

[illegible] twenty-three batteries of artillery [illegible] in November, 1865, by decree of [the Em]peror Napoleon, have been re-established.

[illegible] has sent M. Rouher the Grand [Cross] of the Legion of Honor set in diamonds, accompanied by a note, in which he [expres]ses the hope that the attention on his [illegible] cause M. Rouher to forget the [illegible] made upon him for his services [illegible] country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Spec]ial Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.

[FEDER]AL OFFICES IN IDAHO—A MUDDLE.

[A cur]ious case is now under consideration [of the] Attorney General to whom it was referred by the President. It will be recollected [that] Mr. Johnson removed Governor Ballard, [illegible] Cummings, and the Collector of [Internal] Revenue, for Idaho, sending new [names] for confirmation. In February last [they] were rejected, leaving those removed [illegible]. At the last session the President [sent] other names for the places, which [were] rejected, and, since Congress adjourned, he has set up a claim that as he [made the] first removal before the Tenure [of Office] Bill became a law, that he is now [entitled] to make appointments to these [offices] the same as if it was not on the statute [book]. An "opinion" is expected from [him] within a few days.

[FEDER]AL APPOINTMENTS IN MARYLAND.

[The] Republicans of Maryland are threatening to go into the courts against Governor [Swann's] appointments of rebel officers and [illegible] to positions in the militia, the late [law] distinctly providing that no one shall [hold a] position therein who has not been a [resident] of the State for five years prior to [the pas]sage of the law. The Unionists are [determin]ed to try the question whether three [years'] absence in the Confederate army [illegible] with the five years law.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSION.

[It is] agreed to-day that the first meeting [of the] Indian Commission shall be held in [St. Louis] next Tuesday. The President [and Secre]tary Browning are both doing all [in thei]r power to aid the Commission. The [illegible] has already taken steps to obtain [from] Texas that part of the State which [would] be cut from the north by a line from [a p]oint where the western line of the Indian Territory crosses the main Red River to [the s]outheastern corner of New Mexico, and [to set] this apart as one of the reservations [provi]ded for in the bill in connection with [the pr]esent Indian Territory.

[GOVERN]MENT CLAIMS AGAINST FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO.

[The Gov]ernment has information that the defendants in the English cotton case of Prioleau, Fraser, Trenholm & Co. will shortly [make a] proposition to settle, having been [thoro]ughly frightened by the flank attack [of the] authorities in impounding all their [prope]rty in this country. This impounding [illegible] disastrous consequences to our [illegible] from the inexplicable rulings of [Vice] Chancellor Woods. There seems to be [no] doubt but that the claims will be paid [illegible]

[NATION]AL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

[illegible] Sanythe, of the Board of Direc[tors] of the National Asylum for Disabled [Soldiers], arrived in the city to-day, and [illegible]

POLITICAL.

Michigan Constitutional Convention—Unimportant Action on Monday.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, July 29.

The Convention finished this morning the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the article on education. All of the fourth section relative to township libraries and their maintenance was stricken out, and the matter left to the Legislature.

A proposition to have the Regents of the University appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, instead of elected by the people, was rejected. They also voted down a proposition to make the control of the University funds by the Regents subject to such regulations as might be prescribed by law.

A new section was offered and defeated providing for an annual tax of one-twentieth of a mill, in aid of university. They also voted down a new section declaring that there should be a normal school established in each Congressional District.

In the afternoon the Convention considered the article on the judiciary, and passed the first nine sections as reported by the committee, without amendment. In section ten they struck out the proposition that no person should be a Judge who is over seventy years of age.

Without finishing their action on the article the Convention adjourned.

Exciting State of Affairs in Tennessee—Fears of a General Outbreak on Election.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Official as well as private accounts from Tennessee represent the danger of an outbreak or riots all over the State next Thursday, at the election. The Government has for some days past been maturing such measures as may preserve the peace. Major General Thomas telegraphed to the President to-day that all the troops in Kentucky are engaged to prevent [illegible] order in that State, but believes he will be able, with the other forces at his command, to prevent riots at Memphis, Nashville, and other large towns. He will go to Memphis to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—The feverish excitement incident to the apprehended riots at the coming election has been very much augmented by proclamations from the different authorities. On Saturday, Sheriff Winters, at the request of a number of citizens, issued a call for fifteen hundred [illegible] to keep the peace on that day. Mayor Leftwich issued a proclamation asking Winters to revoke his order, and stating that he has assurances from General Thomas that he will be here with a regiment of Regulars; also that General Forrest has agreed to take command of 200 volunteers to act in concert with Superintendent of Police Beaumont. The latter also proclaims this morning, warning the Sheriff against calling out a posse, and threatening him with the "Boys in Blue."

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Speedy Change of Texan State Officers Looked For—The Political Situation in Georgia.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Persons who should be informed concerning what is going on in official circles, in New Orleans, arrived to-day, and say that it was understood there last week that either Jack Hamilton or Paschall would leave today for Texas, to take the place of Governor Throckmorton. In confirmation of this a private telegram was received here to-day stating that Governor Hamilton had left New Orleans for Galveston, though his business there had not transpired.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It is ascertained from an authentic source that a design still exists with the President to supersede General Sheridan. No time has been fixed however for the contemplated change.

AUGUSTA, July 29.—The political situation is exciting considerable interest. The recent letters of Johnson, Hill and Perry have shaken the faith of many here who were in favor of reorganization under the Military Bill. It is said that the anti-Convention feeling is becoming more popular with the whites of Georgia.

THE FAR WEST.

Excursionists Over the Union Pacific Road—Crops Along the Platte Valley—Indian Depredations—Richness of the Salt Lake Mines.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, July 29.

The excursionists in Pullman's palace sleeping cars arrived on Saturday evening and remained here till 8 a. m. to-day, when they went on the Union Pacific. Among the excursionists were Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court; General Cox, Governor of Ohio; Judge Sherman, of Ohio. The excursionists will probably go as far as Cheyenne, near the base of the mountains.

Your Denver correspondent says the crops along the Valley of the Platte, above Denver, are looking well. A large yield of corn, barley and wheat is promised.

The Indians, it is reported, have burned Big Pond Station, three hundred miles west of Denver. Troops are now moving from Fort Sanders, for the protection of the stage, telegraph and surveying parties.

The Salt Lake mines near South Pass are still drawing a large number of Gentiles and Mormons. Their richness is undoubted.

General Augur and staff arrived here yesterday. Weather moderate and clear.

MEXICO.

Imperial Officers Disposed of by the Liberal Government—General Escobedo's Address to Mexican Officers Serving in the Imperial Army—Santa Anna Still Alive—Removal of the Fortifications Around Matamoras.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 26, via NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Advices from San Luis to the 15th give the following intelligence:

General Vidaurri was shot in the City of Mexico. He desired, just before execution, to have an interview with General Diaz, but was refused. He then asked the privilege of seeing his son, but this was also refused.

M. Schaffer, Counsellor to the Emperor Maximilian, has been imprisoned. The Imperial Generals arrested at Queretaro, who were not already shot, will be sent to their respective States for trial. General Marquese was levying prestamos in the Capital until an hour before he left.

The Liberal Government had decided that all Imperial Prefects shall be sent into exile for six years, and their Secretaries for three years.

General Escobedo made the following address to subaltern officers of the Imperial army [illegible] them:

"The Supreme Government might dispose of the lives of those who, forgetting they were Mexicans, fought for a foreigner elevated to power by the invader; but the Government, always magnanimous, forgives those who until now have been the enemies of their country, because it expects their future conduct will correspond with the clemency used towards them, the misled sons of Mexico. You are at liberty and may ask your passport for any port where you desire to reside."

An Imperial prisoner, taken at Queretaro, but since liberated, writes from Mordelaio. He has received good treatment from the officers of the Liberal army.

A specie train left Guadalajara for Manzanilla on the 3d. Several French prisoners lately released accompanied the train.

Santa Anna is said to be still a prisoner at Campeachy.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Advices received here state that General Berriozabal is having the earthworks around Matamoras levelled, and the ditches filled up. Fort Callitto, commanding the road from Brownsville, has already gone, with many others. These forts were built by the French and General Mejia.

WEST INDIES.

Loss of a Steamer, with Fifty-one Lives—Yellow Fever at Havana—Stagnation of Trade at Porto Rico—A Revolutionary Plot in Venezuela.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's Havana special, July 20th, says: "The Spanish mail steamer Ciudad Condal, hence to Sisal with twenty-eight passengers and a crew of fifty-one persons, was lost on the 13th. Only three passengers and ten marines and the boatswain have been heard of so far.

"Yellow fever is still prevailing in Havana. There were 150 deaths in June out of 730 cases.

"In Porto Rico commerce is [illegible] and three [illegible] Finances and trade are paralyzed and three hundred establishments closed, owing to the inability to support the new taxation.

"The Government of Venezuela had exposed a revolutionary plan instigated by General Mosquera and pretending to restore the Columbian Confederacy. Fifty thousand men were expected to arrive into Venezuelan [illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

August [illegible]—Building—The Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, [illegible]

[illegible] made at [illegible] o'clock, under the [illegible] of Professor Wilber, the aeronaut who has made the attempt here twice before. Marion Lord, of this city, jumped into the basket for the ride. It started off splendidly and went up nearly straight for [illegible] thousand feet, when, for some reason unknown to us, the thing began to settle and came down about one hundred [illegible] place.

[illegible] is exhibiting [illegible] day. A big crowd is in town. All [illegible]

Des Moines is rapidly improving. [Two] hundred and ninety-one houses have either been put up or are under process of erection. As several of these are one hundred thousand dollar buildings and many of them costly residences, it is thought that the whole amount expended in them all will not fall short of a million dollars.

The weather is delightful.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Public Documents—Preparing for Distribution—Pastoral Call Accepted—County Fairs.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 29.

The private laws and the laws of the extra session of the Legislature, will be ready for distribution about the 6th of August. The Secretary of State is making every possible effort to push the matter forward.

The Treasurer of Madison County paid into the State Treasury, to-day, the sum of $15,250 on account of State taxes.

Rev. Mr. McLean, of Framingham, Mass., has accepted a call made by the First Congregational Church, of this city, and will assume the duties as pastor on the first of October.

The Union County Fair will be held at Jonesboro, beginning September 18th, and the Grundy County Fair at Morris, beginning October 8th.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Suicide—Attentions to the Wisconsin Teacher's Association.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, July 29.

An old German committed suicide to-day by drowning, while drunk. He was without friends or family.

The water is falling slowly.

The Wisconsin Teachers' Association arrived on Saturday. They visited Minneapolis, but returned in the afternoon, and a reception was given them by our Board of Education, at Ingersoll's Hall, in the evening, after which they called on the Black Crook, at the Opera House.

FROM LAWRENCE.

Capitol Contract Transferred—The Cholera Abating at Fort Harker.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, July 29.

The contract for building the east wing of the Capitol buildings has been transferred from D. J. Silver & Son to Messrs. Bogart, of Chicago, and Babcock, of this city. There [has] been much delay and dissatisfaction [in] the work so far.

The cholera is somewhat abating at Fort Harker. Deaths are still quite frequent.

CRIME.

Escape of Prisoners from Jail.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29.

Four prisoners escaped from jail on Saturday evening. They seized the jailor, choked and beat him, took away the keys and let themselves out. Starling, a horse thief from this city, planned the thing, and Green, a burglar, was the ringleader in its execution. The other two were Ryan, the murderer, from Owatonna, and Johnson, burglar, from Mankato. All the prisoners in jail could have escaped if they had desired. Ryan was caught in a few minutes, but the others are still at large.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, July 29.

Two men, residents of Grinnell County, in this State, were arrested last night by Captain French, United States detective, and Captain Banes, City Marshal. They had in their possession a large amount of counterfeit coin, dies, plates, &c., for manufacturing both coin and currency. One of the parties is an Indian trader, and they undoubtedly intended to make bogus coin to use with the Indians.

Accident to a Street Car Conductor.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, July 29.

Thomas Campbell, conductor of the street cars, while driving children from the front platform, was knocked under the car by his [illegible] of the market house, had his spine injured. Paralysis in the lower extremities followed, and the injuries will probably prove fatal.

[A] Picnic Party Attacked by Roughs.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The Grand Trunk Railway employés, while holding a picnic at St. Hyacinth, Saturday, were attacked by a party of rowdies from Gradifantown. The Riot Act was read and the volunteers called out, and the roughs fired upon. Several of them were wounded. A woman was shot through the shoulder and is in a critical condition. A number of arrests were made.

Brutal Fight Among a Party of Excursionists.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A fight occurred among an excursion party which went up the Hudson yesterday on the steamer Wm. Tittamore and two barges, and one man was pushed overboard and drowned. Two others were stabbed and a large number injured. The fight lasted nearly all the time, [the] party were absent, most of whom, including a number of families, were innocent spectators of the [illegible] scene.

Governor Peirpoint, of Virginia, Assaulted by a Woman.

RICHMOND, July 29.—Governor Peirpoint was this morning assaulted at the Executive mansion, by Mrs. Driscoll, who was immediately after arrested by the police. The assault was made because the Governor had pardoned a man convicted of killing her son. The Governor was not injured.

An Alleged Murderer Discharged.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A private despatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, says the Government has entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Duncan G. McRae, charged with inciting the murder of Arch Beebe, a freedman at Fayetteville last February. Toler, Powers and Watkins are still on trial.

Fatal Affray in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—On Saturday night an affray occurred on Broadway, between two men, named Nathan Wilson and Cotters, both book peddlers, in which the former shot the latter, killing him instantly. The parties roomed together, and quarrelled.

Attempted Murder.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29.—A man named Olman this morning attempted to murder Mr. A. Neely, an old citizen. Neely received severe wounds in the neck, but is thought to be out of danger. A dispute about rent was the cause of the difficulty.

Execution Ordered.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 29.—Governor Geary has designated August 9th for the execution of Winnemore, for the murder of Mrs. Magilton, of Philadelphia.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire at Cairo—A Young Man Burned to Death—Loss Estimated at $150,000.

CAIRO, July 29.—A fire occurred on the Ohio levee, above Tenth street, about 4 o'clock this morning. Nine buildings were burned. The estimated loss is $150,000. About one-third of the loss is insured. William Pollock, a clerk, was burned to death.

The following is a list of the sufferers, with the amounts of insurance:

Mrs. Botto, building and saloon, insurance, $2,500; Hugh Smith, building, insurance, $3,000; J. E. Reardon, dry goods, insurance, $5,000; Avery, clothing, loss slight, no insurance; J. C. Woodward, brick building, iron store, insurance, $3,000; L. L. Leach, building, lime and cement, insurance $3,500; Samuel Wilson, building and boat stores, no insurance; John Strahal, building and saloon, no insurance; J. P. Shillis, building, no insurance; Sanlago, building, insurance, $1,300; I. Mooney, building, no insurance; J. Joseph, clothing, insurance, $3,000; stock saved. Portions of the stock of all, except Reardon, were saved. The insurance is in fifteen companies, mostly Eastern.

The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. Nothing has been seen of young Pollock, Reardon's clerk, since the fire. He was last seen in the store endeavoring to save the books.

CAIRO, July 29.—The charred remains of a human being were found in the ruins this afternoon. There is no longer any doubt regarding the fate of the missing clerk Pollock.

Incendiary Fires at Concord, N. H.—Loss $100,000.

CONCORD, N. H., July 29.—The community here is greatly excited at the unusual prevalence of incendiary fires, half a dozen having occurred within the past few days, destroying upwards of $1,000,000 worth of property. Several stables were burned this morning. The Sherman House and St. Paul's Church were saved with great efforts.

Narrow Escape of a Hudson River Steamer.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The firemen on the [illegible] steamer Drew on Saturday night put a quantity of pine wood near the boilers to dry. When the steamer reached a point near Poughkeepsie a fire, threatening fire broke out, which, with the donkey engine, however, was subdued by strenuous efforts. The timbers on which the boilers rest were much charred.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Herald Libel Suit—Revenue Cutters Sold—Affairs of the Broken National Bank at Unadilla.

NEW YORK, July 29.—In the Supreme Court, Judge Leonard overruled a motion of the counsel of Cummings, who sues James Gordon Bennett for his alleged libel. The plaintiff had asked that defendant's answer be made more definite. The Court declared it definite enough. This is probably fatal to the case.

The Government steam cutters Cuyahoga and Miami sold at auction to-day, the former for $21,000, and the latter for $7,100.

It is stated that the liabilities of the Unadilla Bank are not less than a quarter of a million, while some estimate them at over a million. It is feared that depositors will not recover ten cents on a dollar. A Receiver from Washington has been applied for, and will probably arrive in [illegible] days. Great distress prevails about Unadilla. One woman, a widow, became crazed over her loss; another attempted suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Specie and Grain Shipments—Celebration of the Forty-sixth Anniversary of Peruvian Independence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The United States gunboat Mohican arrived to-day.

The ship Rattler, for Hong Kong, carries $600,000 in treasure, and about 7,000 barrels of flour.

The Ellen Southard cleared for Liverpool with 28,000 sacks of wheat.

Demand duties for the past week, $300,000; since January 1st, $4,260,000.

The forty-sixth anniversary of Peruvian Independence was celebrated in the city by the display of the flag of the Republic from the principal buildings, and a national salute from the batteries at Alcatraz. The Saranac and Jamestown hoisted the Peruvian colors, and the Wyandotte fired a salute.

CASUALTIES.

Struck by Lightning.

MADISON, July 29.—A German woman, living three miles south of this city, was struck by lightning on Saturday night, while going down stairs in her house, and the right side of her body, from the breast to her feet, was so badly burned that it is doubtful if she recovers.

Fatal Carriage Accident.

TROY, N. Y., July 29.—Dexter H. Van Ostrand, of the firm of Dodge & Van Ostrand, was thrown from his carriage on Saturday night, and fatally injured, dying before morning.

Suicides.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The body of James B. Smith was found on the river bank, below the city, on Saturday. In the pockets of his clothing was found a five cent piece and a pawnbroker's certificate, showing the pawning of a gold watch and chain for sixteen dollars, with Barton Hill & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, on the 5th instant. On the back of this certificate was written a letter addressed to his family at Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, Wis. The deceased committed suicide by taking opium.

TROY, N. Y., July 29.—This morning Mrs. Emily Mix, wife of an esteemed citizen, committed suicide by throwing herself into the Hudson. She had taken laudanum, and was undoubtedly laboring under mental aberration.

Marine Disasters.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The steamer North American has been got off Anticosti Island, and is being towed here by the Austrian.

COLLINGWOOD, Canada, July 29.—Last week the steamer Algonquin struck a rock off Sandy Island, Lake Superior. The United States revenue cutter, General Dix, went to her assistance, and took off the passengers. The Algonquin had been on the rocks two days and two nights before the cutter arrived. It is thought she will be got off without damage.

General Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—General Grant arrived by special train from Long Branch, at noon, and proceeded directly to Harrisburg, from which place his family will go to Doubling Gap, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and the General will go to Washington.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—General Grant accompanied his wife and her father to Newville, when he returned here, and leaves to-night for Washington. They proceeded to Doubleday Gap Spring.

Steamer Arrival at Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 29.—The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived this morning. Among her passengers is Thomas W. Knox, journalist, who has completed a voyage around the world. The China sailed at noon for Boston.

Cholera at Memphis and New Orleans.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's Louisville special says: The mortality from cholera in Memphis is fifty per day.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Five deaths from yellow fever and seventeen from cholera during the last week.

Crops in Wisconsin.

MADISON, July 29.—The reports of the crops continue very favorable from all parts of the State, except Fond du Lac and Sheboygan counties, where the drouth and frost have done much damage. The potato bug is not doing as much havoc as was feared.

The Telegraph Line from the Florida Coast to Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's Key West special says the Havana Telegraph Cable will be completed about the 4th of August.

Appointment of a Bishop.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's Buffalo special says: "Letters from Rome state that Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati, is to be the successor of the late Bishop Timon."

General Grant and the Presidency.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's Washington special says: "General Grant recently remarked that if nominated for the Presidency, it must be without exacting pledges."

Probable Successor of Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 29.—It is understood here that Earl Carnarvan, instead of the Duke Buckingham, will be successor of the present Governor General.

Base Ball Match at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The Louisville Base Ball Club beat the Eureka to-day. The former made 56 and the latter 35 scores.

The New Cotton Crop.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from Florida. It was of a very inferior quality.

Death.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Professor Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, died to-day, aged 79.

An Amusing Scene.

The graduates of Yale College have a queer custom of coming back after graduation, and presenting a silver cup to the first married graduate who can produce his wife and baby in support of his pretensions to being the leader in the domestic line. The New Haven correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the presentation by the class of '64 to a class-mate who was the first to win the honors of wedlock and paternity:

"If this odd notion is not peculiar to Yale, it must be at least, I should think, peculiar to America. It certainly has an air of originality [illegible] * * We slowly pushed up into the supper room, where we found the Class of '64 seated about tables arranged along two sides and across the upper end of the room, while the company found seats in plenty on settees ranged between these tables and the wall. Then the gallery at the opposite end was filled, and then benches were brought and placed across the open square, and when all were seated it would have been hard to find anywhere a brighter or more cheerful audience than this, made up almost entirely of young men and young women, with younger boys and girls. All at once there was a clapping of hands and light bursts of laughter, and the audience rose to its feet as the young husband and his wife, and the nurse carrying the baby, and the escort of friends came in and passed to their seats at the upper end of the hall. The husband and father, the Rev. Walter W. Battershall, has reason to be proud both of the baby and its mother; it was pretty to see the lady's graceful, unaffected way of taking her honors, and pretty to watch the little baby of ten months acting before these two or three hundred people as unconsciously as if he were in his own nursery. To see him take the cup, which was almost as big as himself, into his little hand, and put it right away to his mouth, and then look up and crow out the most unintelligible thanks to the gentleman that gave it to him, and then take another drink, and then flourish it in the air to that extent that it looked every minute as if he were going to throw it over his head; and then to see the stolid way in which he took the three cheers for the baby, and the three cheers for the father, and three cheers for the mother, and three cheers for the family, never once winking, but throwing in a 'tiger,' in the shape of a lusty crow, at the end of each battery, and then getting ready for the next by taking a long pull at his cup; all this was a wonder to behold. If he understood the speaking he must have found it, as we did, very good indeed. He listened as if he understood it, and sat straight up in his nurse's lap, while Mr. Whitney poured out, with the gravest face in the world, his excellent jokes and puns; and when Mr. Anketel, with admirable tact and delicacy, sent all of us outsiders home, begging us to escort the baby, who, the class thought, ought by this time, it being then one o'clock, to be in bed, Master Frederick submitted to be carried off [illegible]

[illegible] with the best grace in the world, and bade us all good-night with another sounding [illegible] the cup and the merriest succession of crows that ever a baby gave."

The New York Independent in the "General Order" Business.

[From the Advance, July 25.]

It was our pleasing duty some weeks ago to make known to our readers the proposal made by the "Genial Critic" of the Independent to supply the book publishers with "candid and favorable reviews" of all "books of merit" they might be pleased to send him in return for the advertising patronage. The inducements he had to offer were obvious, and were set forth with great clearness and explicitness, and foremost amongst them was a very large circulation amongst reading families in "comfortable circumstances," including "eight thousand clergymen." We had for some time previously observed with regret that the Critic, instead of devoting the whole of his valuable time and attention to book notices and book advertisements, had displayed an unpleasing partiality also for presenting the reading families and the eight thousand clergymen with the advertisement of quack doctors engaged in the Christian duty of relieving diseased liberties of their spare cash, and for puffing petroleum and other corporations of limited present means but very brilliant prospects. For this we fully expected every week that the Congregational body, whose organ he professed to be, would call him to account, well knowing that the puffing of quack medicines and rising oil companies was forbidden by the laws of Christian morality. We were, therefore, somewhat surprised to find that he was not visited with any formal censure whatever until he revealed symptoms of unsoundness in his doctrines, upon which he was summarily brought before the ecclesiastical tribunals, deposed from his office, and a new organ started in his stead. We were curious to see what use he would make of his newly acquired freedom, knowing his insatiable lust for advertisements, and watched his course with some anxiety. On the 11th of July there appeared in his columns a savage attack on the bonds of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, which led us to hope that he was engaged in the noble work of warning small and ignorant investors against a swindling enterprise, and we were beginning to feel devoutly thankful that in the midst of the general corruption we had at least a pure and fearless "religious press." We were therefore greatly pained to discover last week in an obscure corner of the New York Tribune the following unfeeling letter:

"The New York Independent seems to be still in the 'general order business' which filled so much of the report of a committee of the last Congress on the New York Custom House. The Independent has apparently taken a general order to break down the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad. The Congregationalists of the West have decided, for the most part, that the Independent never took holy orders to any great extent. They have accordingly established a paper of their own, under the charge of Rev. W. W. Patton, called the Advance. The people of the West intend likewise to advance the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad, in spite of the calumnies of the financial director of the New York Independent."

OFFICE OF LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NEW YORK, July 25, 1867.

"The foregoing, cut from the Chicago TRIBUNE, suggests the propriety of our indicating to the friends of the St. Paul & Chicago enterprise, and to the public generally, the power that binds the pen of the financial writer for the Independent, [illegible] C. Bowen, who is also, as we are informed, publisher and proprietor of that paper.

"On the appearance of the St. Paul & Chicago Railway advertisement, it was solicited for the Independent, first through its agent, then personally by Mr. Bowen, who called at our office, and finally by a letter from that gentleman addressed to one of our firm. On the occasion of Mr. Bowen's proposal to give the bonds a very favorable editorial notice if they were advertised in his paper, stating that as a great inducement.

"Soft words failing, some three weeks after he [illegible] to a purchase of the article, which appeared in the issue of the Independent of July 11—not printed until after he despaired of the success of his blackmailing efforts. LOCKWOOD & Co."

We greatly fear that if this sort of attack on a modest and unassuming Critic be persevered in, the natural sweetness of his disposition will disappear, and he will write acrimonious "notices" not of railroads only, but of some of the choicest compositions of our best authors.

For the guidance of the Critic in his dealings with coy or niggardly advertisers we subjoin a form of circular which we take from our esteemed English cotemporary, the Tomahawk:

"We have now been long enough established to sell our pages to enterprising advertisers, like the rest of our contemporaries. We beg, therefore, to submit the charges we make in the 'literary' part of our paper for their inspection, promising that their orders shall be attended to with economy, and despatch:

"A good 'quotable' review of a trashy novel. From half-a-dozen gratis copies of new works up to one insertion of a half-column advertisement.

"Superior ditto, with Latin quotations. From one insertion of a column advertisement up to an entire inclusion of a page advertisement.

"A nice jolly critique of a condemned play. From four orders for 'Two to the Boxes' to an 'Admit three to the Stalls.'

"Superior ditto with genial and humorous description of the plot. From half a dozen private boxes to perpetual advertisement on the editorial page.

"A logical defence of the foreign policy of the Government. From three scraps of good information up to a friendship for the editor.

"A pleasant notice of a grocery, etc. (warranted sound and serviceable). From a pot of pickles up to five pounds."

Curious Sensation Story About General Grant and General Butler.

[Washington Despatch (July 26) to the New York Herald.]

A curious story has come to light to-day, relative to General Grant, a Washington detective, and a very well known Massachusetts politician. If true, it develops a most extraordinary plot, concocted by all odds against General Grant, to ferret out something to the disadvantage of that distinguished commander. The story is to the effect that the General has recently discovered that he has been watched by a detective wherever he goes—whether at the theatre, on a drive in the country, or about town, or in the railroad train. It is said this detective has been on his track watching him closely, and afterwards reporting progress to the Massachusetts politician, whose name shall not be mentioned. Recently General Grant paid several visits to the National Theatre, and the detective was seen prowling about. General Grant started for West Point, and the detective was found in the train. The General sometime after started for New York, and the detective was again in the train, and on the track of the General during his movements about the metropolis. One night while in New York General Grant left his hotel for a drive, and was followed in a carriage by the detective. He returned hastily to Washington, in obedience to a summons from the Judiciary Committee, and the detective followed him to this city, where immediately on his arrival, he (the detective) repaired to the house of the Massachusetts politician to report progress, as is alleged. The movements of this detective becoming known to him, General Grant sent for him and asked by what authority he watched his movements, and who employed him in such a strange business. The detective promptly answered that the General was mistaken as to his movements; that he (the detective) was employed in no such work, but simply on private business, having a testimony for a Congressional committee recently appointed, and that the fact that he (the detective) happened to be in the same train with and so near the General on several occasions was purely accidental.

I am informed, however, that the same politician from Massachusetts, who held a high commission in the army during the war, is supposed by General Grant to have resorted to the same species of spying over his (General Grant's) movements while in command of the army; and that he thus kept himself posted of everything transpiring at headquarters. It may be that the affair is somewhat exaggerated, but I think not. The object, supposing my information to be correct, is undoubtedly to hunt up something derogatory to General Grant, to be used against him in the Presidential contest.

A Fearful Tornado.

[From the Independence (Kansas) Bulletin.]

A terrible whirlwind swept through the southern part of Fairbank and Hazleton townships, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at four o'clock. We have been enabled to gather only incidental data of the damage sustained by property and the growing crops, but have learned sufficient to warrant us in the assertion that no such infliction has visited the county for many years. The whirlwind seems to have gathered near the river, and to have swept in a direction a little south of east. At Kier Post office it destroyed a valuable orchard, and fields of wheat and corn, belonging to Mr. Sellers, together with all the fences in its path. A large pile of brush, which was lying on the west side of Mr. Sellers' corn field, was driven entirely across the field, utterly ruining the crop. The loss is severe on Mr. Sellers. Mr. Walker, the Postmaster, had a field of corn partially prostrated. Theodore Dodge lost the kitchen attachment to his house, together with a cook stove and other household articles. The whole upper story of David Agnew's house was swept away, together with beds, bedding and furniture. No portion of the bedding has been found. Joseph Sprague's frame house was totally destroyed, with every breakable thing in it. Fortunately, the family were all absent, and escaped injury. All the above suffered severely in damage to their crops. The path of the tornado varied in width from thirty rods to half a mile. Its whole course is marked by the prostration of trees, fences and crops. The corn and smaller grains will partially recover, and yield a fair crop, although exceptional fields are about totally ruined. Neither hail nor rain accompanied the wind. The rain at Fairbank, however, was very heavy. We have not learned where the tornado ceased its work, but hope to be able to give fuller particulars next week.

The Florida Reefs.

The following are Agassiz's estimates of the formation and age of the Florida reefs on the Florida coast:

These reefs are built up by an insect that begins to work on the ground in water of twelve or fifteen fathoms deep, and he cannot live unless he has the constant action of the ocean upon him, so that he stops at the height of high tide. By numerous experiments it has been ascertained that the coral builder constructs at about the rate of half an inch in a century; but in order to err, if at all, on the safe side, Agassiz doubles his estimate in his calculations, making an inch in a century. Now, outside of the Florida Keys there is a long reef with an average height of 70 feet, which must have been begun 7,000 years ago, or 1,000 years before Advent. Second, the keys themselves are nothing but an inner reproduction of the same sort of coral reefs, of at least the same average height; and the builders must have finished them before they began the outside reef, as appears from the necessity of having the open sea, and from the fact that there are none outside of the one we have mentioned above. The keys, therefore, swell the record to 14,000 years. Next we have the shore bluff of the main land, which is also of the same coral construction, and which carries the earth's record above 20,000 years. Moreover, there are, as you go inland, seven well-defined, and, of course, successive coral reefs, which, added to the foregoing, would make the earth 70,000 years old. And Professor Agassiz regards this as a very moderate estimate.

The Harvest in the Northwest.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 27.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Since my last I have travelled upon, and, in most cases, over the entire length of the following lines of railroad: Terre Haute & St. Louis, Chicago & St. Louis, Chicago & Rock Island, Illinois Central, and the Illinois Division of the Northwestern. At nearly all points the show of small grain was very flattering, and there cannot be any doubt about the harvest, it being larger, yielding much more than an average quantity, and an unusual good quality of grains. Corn, wherever kept free of weeds, looks fine, and, for the past twenty days, has been growing rapidly.

I had an opportunity to learn something of the prospects of the crops in Northern Missouri from a gentleman who has been spending some days in that State, exhibiting the Marsh Harvester, in some cases a new candidate for favor among farmers. He reports the prospects good for a large crop of small grains, hay and corn in that section. Speaking of the Marsh Harvester, "Rural" gave a very full description of the machine and its working qualities in his report of the Bloomington trial, published in your issue of the 13th instant, by which I see he has not been fully advised in regard to the manufacture of the harvester. They have been made in a small way for several years by the Marsh Brothers, of DeKalb County, Ill., by whom the machine was invented and perfected, and, after the success of the machine was fully established by them, in connection with J. D. Easter, of Chicago. Mr. Easter had quite a large number built under contract for his sales, the Eastern capitalists mentioned by "Rural" taking no risk whatever. The machine is strictly an Illinois invention, and an Illinois manufacture. This season Emerson & Co., of Rockford, for the past fifteen years connected with the manufacture of the John H. Manny reaper, have built fifty of the harvesters, and with them Mr. Easter has made arrangements to have a large number built for future years. Having seen the harvesters at work, I am satisfied that they will take the lead in securing grain. Three men, or two men and a boy large enough to drive, being able with ease to cut and bind from eight to ten acres a day, to do which, with an ordinary reaper, would require at least five good men. Illinois stands to-day able to feed the world from her fertile prairies, and the necessary machinery for putting in and securing the crop can be furnished by Illinois manufacturers on demand.

Harvest is over in the southern part of the State, and well under way throughout the northwest. ARIEL.

Rights of Clergymen of the Episcopal Church—Charge of Breach of Discipline Against Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

[From the New York Herald, July 27.]

An interesting question touching the right of an Episcopal clergyman to officiate in an ecclesiastical capacity in the churches of other denominations has been raised and presented to the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese. The complaint alleges a charge of irregularity against the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of this city, in having violated the sixth section of canon twelve of the Church, by officiating at the morning [service] [illegible] in the Methodist Church at New Brunswick, N. J. It is stated that this action on the part of Rev. Mr. Tyng, was remonstrated against by the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, rector of the parish and that a prohibition was also issued. The presentment was formally made to Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, who transmitted it to the Standing Committee of this diocese for their consideration. The committee, which is in the absence of Bishop Pope, the ecclesiastical authority empowered to take cognizance of the cases, assembled yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church to investigate the charges. An extended correspondence is stated to have taken place, prior to the presentment of the accusations, between the Rev. Dr. McClintock and Dr. Stubbs, in which the latter gentleman requested the Methodist clergyman not to cast a firebrand into the church by approving or sanctioning the action of the Rev. Mr. Tyng in the alleged insubordination.

The section of the canon referred as having been violated by Mr. Tyng, is in these words: No minister belonging to this church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers or otherwise, in the parish or within the parochial cure of any other clergyman, unless he have received permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish, or cure, or in his absence, from the church wardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation, or a majority of them.

Upon the question being put to the committee it was unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges, and the committee assemble on Monday, the [illegible] instant.

It is a singular fact, in connection with the present case, that the father of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng was in 1859 in a position similar to that in which the son is now situated. The senior gentleman was at that time charged by a missionary at Schooley's Mountain with having officiated in his parish against his desire and authority. The standing committee assembled in St. John's chapel for the purpose of investigating the charges, but in consequence of the Bishops of the Diocese having failed to present a copy of the charges, the case was ultimately abandoned.

The case, if it should be brought on for trial, will attract considerable attention, as well from its novelty as in consequence of the principles involved.

Conclusions of the International Monetary Conference.

[Paris Correspondence (July 10) of the New York Times.]

The Government and people of the United States will find it hard to resist adopting the recommendations of the Monetary Conference which has just closed its session in this city. They ought, in fact, to adopt them at once. The recommendations are: 1. That the French five franc piece in gold shall be the standard piece. 2. That the American dollar, while preserving its name, shall be reduced in intrinsic value so as to conform exactly to the five franc piece. 3. That the English pound sterling shall be made to conform in value to five five franc pieces. 4. That the French twenty franc gold piece be changed to a twenty-five franc gold piece; and, 5. That all the nations of the earth bring their money to conform to the five and twenty-five franc gold piece of France. Thus the English would have a four-shilling piece with a new name, and a sovereign, corresponding exactly to the five franc pieces, the same as we would have the dollar and five dollar pieces corresponding to these two pieces. Commerce would thus be made easy, and there would no longer be any confusion in international transactions. It is one of those reforms which do not require discussion, for its merits are palpable to all. A diminution of three cents in the value of the American dollar, and of four cents in the English sovereign is all that is required. The other nations would soon follow the example. It would be no great change, in fact, for the United States and England to adopt at the same time the 20 cent piece, and call it a franc, the same as the French. The American money would then be thus denominated: Cents (in copper), 5-cent pieces, (in silver), half-franc, franc, and two franc pieces, (in silver), dollar or five-franc pieces, (in gold and silver), and half eagles ($2.50) and eagles ($5.00 in gold). These pieces would thus conform in division and value to the French pieces, which are called sous, four-sou pieces, half franc, franc, two franc and five franc pieces, and half-Napoleons, and Napoleons; and there would be no other change in the American system than the [illegible] reduction, as already mentioned, of about [three] cents in the intrinsic metal value of the dollar—this is all the difference according to French [illegible] that exists between the American dollar and [the French] five-franc piece.

While the French Government are pressing this reform on us, our Government is pressing one in return upon them, and both, it is to be hoped, will be adopted. Hon. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, is working hard to induce the French Government to reduce the international postage on letters and papers. You will be pleased to know that he is likely to succeed.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Statement of Mortality—Report of Sanitary Inspectors—West Division Scavenger Contract—Necessity of Disinfecting.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Heard in the chair.

THE MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent then read the mortality report for the week ending July 27, which is as follows:

Accident, railroad, 1; bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 62; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 12; convulsions, 3; convulsions, teething, 4; convulsions, stomach, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; congestion of brain, 2; debility, 4; diarrhea, 13; diarrhea, imperfect nourishment, 1; drowning, 8; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 3; dysentery, with congestion of the brain, 1; enteritis, 1; exhaustion from surgical operation, 1; fever, puerperal, 1; fever, typhoid, 5; fever, typhus, 1; gastritis, chronic, 1; hydrocephalus, 2; inflammation, brain, 1; inanition, 1; [illegible], 1; [illegible] measles, 1; mortification, [illegible], 1; over-exertion and excitement, 1; paralysis, 1; pyæmia, 1; [illegible], 1; pneumonia, 1; typhoid [illegible]; sunstroke, 1; stillborn, 7; teething, 2; tumor, 1; teething, complicated with measles and whooping cough, 1; ulcer, stomach, 1; worms, 1. Total, 190.

Same week 1866, 162.

Nationalities—Chicago, 130; Illinois, 1; Germany, 17; Ireland, 12; Bohemia, 4; New York, 1; other parts of the United States, 12; Austria, 1; England, 3; Holland, 1; Norway, 2; Sweden, 1; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 1; Canada, 2; Denmark, 1; Bavaria, 1; Switzerland, 1. Total, 190.

Ages—Under one year, 101; between 1 and 2, 26; between 2 and 5, 8; between 5 and 10, 2; between 10 and 20, 4; between 20 and 30, 11; between 30 and 40, 6; between 40 and 50, 7; between 50 and 60, 4; between 60 and 70, 1; between 70 and 80, 1. Females, 87; males, 103.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY WARDS.

Ward.	No.	Ward.	No.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Lake Michigan	1
		Of care	1

The Sanitary Inspector stated that the health of the city had slightly improved during the last two days, but that there was still a large proportion of bowel disease.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS.

The Sanitary Inspector for the Seventh Ward reports that there has been a prevalence of bowel complaints, especially among the children, in view of which it will be well to have the gutters disinfected and the stagnant water drained off. Measles and small-pox are abating.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Sixteenth Ward is substantially the same.

The Sanitary Inspector for the First District of the Fifth Ward reports that he has made a number of visits, and has paid some attention to disinfecting the Ogden slip. He visited the tripe manufactory of H. C. Derby, the blood from which, owing to a defective sewer, flowed into the slip. Much matter came from the slaughter house of Louis Kamp. It is said to be difficult, in view of such facts, to keep the slip clean. Walsh's platform is in good condition.

The Sanitary Inspector for the Twelfth Ward reports that gutters should be [illegible] on the west side of Morgan street, between Twelfth and Twenty-second street. He also complains that many children are buried without the proper burial certificate being obtained. Children could be quietly strangled or slowly poisoned and then convulsions be given as the cause of death, where a proper medical examination was not made and things might pass unobserved.

The Sanitary Inspector for the Second Ward reports that he found at the meat shop No. 98 Wells street, two sides of pork which he ordered destroyed. Some bad mutton had been found at the same place two weeks before.

THE WEST SIDE SCAVENGERS.

The Committee on the Day Scavenger Work in the West Division, reported that they had called on Mr. Brennick, one of the contractors, and requested him to put on additional teams. He had replied that he could not do it without incurring loss, and in the absence of his partner, he would merely work with the teams he now employed. The committee, thinking that the work could not be done with less than eleven teams, recommended that the contract with Fitzpatrick & Brennick be forfeited, and also that they be required to furnish such a number of teams as the Board may require, to be paid at the rate of $3.75 per day until the contract could be re-let.

The report was accepted and adopted.

DEPOSIT OF NIGHT SOIL.

The President reported that he had on a previous day visited a place called the Old Powell Farm, about two miles northwest of the city, where night soil was deposited. It did not seem to have been covered up for a month or two. When he got there some German girls came out and started to throw a little dirt over the night soil last brought. Offal was taken there from the slaughter houses. He had found there the bodies of nearly one hundred sheep. There were immense quantities of maggots all around. The house was dirty and the water in the well was black. They had chickens and hogs which they fed on the offal. They had promised to remedy the condition of the premises.

On motion, Messrs. Heard, Rauch, Reynolds and Johnson were appointed a committee to examine into the question of the removal of night soil.

THE TIME FOR DISINFECTANTS.

The following was offered by Dr. Johnson and was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as at this season of the year diarrhœa and dysentery usually prevail, and inasmuch as there are reports of the epidemic cholera in cities to the south and west of Chicago; therefore this Board earnestly recommends to house-holders to disinfect their outhouses, sinks, cess-pools, and privies generally, and this Board also request all our citizens to aid the Health Officer in carrying out all such sanitary measures as may be necessary.

The question of making a temporary arrangement with Fitzpatrick & Brennick, for doing the scavenger work on the west side was referred to the committee on that subject with power to act.

The Board then adjourned.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 29—Noon.

Consols, 94½; United States 5-20 bonds, 73½; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 40½.

LONDON, July 29—Evening.

Consols steady at 94½; United States 5-20 bonds, [illegible]; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 40½; Atlantic & Great Western, consolidated, 27½.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—Noon.

Cotton, uplands, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet but un-[illegible]. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—Evening.

Cotton closed at the following quotations: Middling uplands, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾d. Sales of to-day, 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs closed quiet. Corn, 38s 3d; oats, 3s; barley, 5s; peas, 43s; California wheat, 13s 11d.

Provisions—Pork, 75s, and beef, 14s per bbl; bacon at 43s for Cumberland middle—an advance; lard, [illegible]

Produce—Petroleum, spirits, 1s; refined, 1s 5d; tallow 44s 6d.

LONDON, July 29—Evening.

Sugar and iron steady. Linseed cakes firm at £9 10s; other articles unchanged.

New York Financial News.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29, 1867.

The stock market this morning opened steady. On call the market was firm, Chicago & Northwestern (common) being the strongest stock at a slight advance on Saturday's prices. Afterwards in the long room Erie (common) rose ½ per cent, the balance of the list being unchanged. At the 12:30 call stocks were firmer, Erie (common) being especially pressed by [illegible] stocks, while the remainder of the list was ½ per cent lower from the highest point. At the [illegible] Board values were a trifle better, although Erie (common), Michigan Southern, Rock Island and the Chicago & Northwestern stocks were [illegible] [illegible] made to rally Erie (common) by bidding it up, [illegible] the plan was not successful and prices receded to 73½. [illegible] [illegible] the market was heavy, and with considerable selling [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Chicago & Northwestern [illegible] [illegible] The public are [illegible] [illegible] market. Money [illegible] at [illegible] per cent.

[Associated Press Report.]

[illegible] [illegible]

GOLD—Firmer, opening at 140¼, advancing to 140¾ [illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—[illegible]

U. S. Coupons, '81	[illegible]	5-20 Coupons, '65	[illegible]
5-20 Coupons, '62	[illegible]	[illegible] Coupons	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] The steamer [illegible] for Bremen, [illegible] Northwestern [illegible] [illegible] The market [illegible] after weakened, and [illegible] [illegible] in the afternoon. Lower prices [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES, 5:30 P. M.

Ohio cert.	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	Mich. South	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Toledo	[illegible]
W. U. Tel.	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Northwestern pfd.	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, new	[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Merchants' Union	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	United States	[illegible]

[illegible] Stocks steady. Benzoline, [illegible] [illegible] Bank of [illegible] Davidson Copper, [illegible] Eldorado, [illegible] United States Petroleum, [illegible] New York and Allegheny [illegible]

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day, $4,450,133; payments, [illegible]; balance, [illegible]

[illegible] BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Legal-tenders	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29.

COFFEE—Rio [illegible] gold. Market firm.

SUGAR—Fair to good grocery [illegible] quiet.

Ocean Freights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool by steamer, 20,000 bu corn at 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 5,[illegible] for the week; 1,[illegible] to-day. The market opened slow at from [illegible] for common to extra Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky steers, butchers refusing to pay the prices asked, and all unsatisfactory—closing at [illegible] reduction from last Monday, but [illegible] higher than last Wednesday. Fair to prime Illinois steers, [illegible] SHEEP—Receipts for the week, 22,000; to-day, 3,[illegible] Market fair for good sheep, and prices a shade higher. The sales to-day for fair to good sheep, ranged from [illegible] Some very thin sheep sold at [illegible] SWINE—Receipts for two days, 3,[illegible] Market lower; selling at [illegible]

New York [illegible] Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29.

COTTON GOODS—There is more business and much better tone in the market for goods. Brown Sheetings, standard goods are [illegible] Three yard [illegible] which is firmer; [illegible] Bleached Goods—York Mills, reduced to [illegible]; other [illegible] goods unchanged. Lonsdale, [illegible]; Best, [illegible] The market is steady at [illegible] for Cocheco; [illegible] for other prime makes, and [illegible] for low goods. [illegible]—Denims, etc., are offered at rather easier prices.

WOOLLEN GOODS—Are active and firm. Flannels are quick and hosiery doing better.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—CATTLE—Market dull and unsettled, 1,[illegible] head sold at [illegible] SHEEP—Dull; [illegible] sold at [illegible] HOGS—[illegible] at [illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29.

BREADSTUFFS—Low grades flour very firm and in demand. Sour flour scarce and wanted, but the high grades very depressed and 25c lower. Sugar River $12.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—All kinds firm. Corn closed more steady on prospective light receipts, and scarcely any [illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, July 29.

PORK—Closed nominal.

LARD—Prime generally held at [illegible] at the close, but parties were apart. Dressed hogs lower: [illegible] at the close.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—There was a full attendance at the Oil Exchange to-day, and business was somewhat active. Crude oil was in fair demand. The receipts by river nearly reached 3,000 bbls. Prices ranged from [illegible]; about 1,[illegible] bbls were sold. Market for refined in bond unchanged. No change in free oil, naptha or residuum.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, July 29.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales [illegible] brls at $10.50 for Riverside City XX; $10.00 for Winona X; XX brls at $9.25@9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and [illegible] lower. Morning Board—sales 13,000 bu at $2.15 for No. 1; $1.92@1.93 for No. 2; $1.7[illegible] for No. 3; $1.25 for Rejected. Noon Board—Sales 11,[illegible] bu at $1.9[illegible] for No. 2 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29.—COTTON—Firm at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—FLOUR—Dull [illegible] prices [illegible] [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 red $2.0[illegible] [illegible] Corn in demand [illegible] [illegible] Rye unsettled and prices nominal, at $1.[illegible]

COTTON—Firm at [illegible] for middling, but nothing beyond a local demand at these rates.

WHISKY—Firm at [illegible] in bond.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in demand at $24.[illegible], but not [illegible] [illegible] sides [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—FLOUR—Heavy; superfine, [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts of [illegible] but fully equal to demand. Fair to choice, $2.[illegible]@2.[illegible]; red Kentucky, [illegible] Rye, $1.[illegible] Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, $1.[illegible]

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted nominal.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 29.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—[illegible]

[illegible] Lake Freights—[illegible] on corn by steam to Buffalo.

[illegible] Receipts—[illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—COFFEE—Nominal.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; city mills extra $11.50@[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat in fair supply and firmer; [illegible] Corn—Receipts below [illegible] good demand; [illegible] Oats in large supply at [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged, with a better feeling in the market.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 29.—FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Asking $25.50 for heavy; [illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible] to New York.

RECEIPTS—[illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu corn, 15,000 bu [illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—COTTON—Firmer. Sales of [illegible] bales low middling at [illegible]

[illegible] SUGAR—[illegible]

FLOUR—Nominal; choice and [illegible]; new, $11.00.

[illegible] Corn firm, at $1.[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and firmer at $26.25; [illegible] Lard quiet at [illegible]

[illegible] Gold, 140½; sterling, [illegible] New York Sight Exchange, [illegible] premium.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—TOBACCO—Active and buoyant but unchanged.

COTTON—Dull, at 25c for low middling.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

[illegible]

[illegible] Receipts, [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—TOBACCO—Lower. Sales [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible] lower; [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—[illegible] [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $24.50; bacon, shoulders, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]; fancy hams, [illegible]

[illegible] Lard, in tcs, [illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible] in bond, [illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 29.—FLOUR—[illegible] in good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] No. 2 Milwaukee [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Corn [illegible]

LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] bu wheat, [illegible]

LAKE EXPORTS—[illegible] brls flour, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—FLOUR—Quiet at [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts liberal; choice at $1.[illegible] Barley [illegible]

LEGAL TENDERS—[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—COTTON—Firm at [illegible] Receipts, [illegible] bales.

[illegible] GRAIN—Corn [illegible] at $1.30 for white. Oats declining [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork, [illegible] at $1.[illegible] Bacon dull. Lard unchanged.

General Notices.

TWO OR THREE PUPILS, REALLY desiring rapid advancement in Instrumental or Vocal Music can secure an opportunity by applying at room [illegible] [illegible] Terms moderate. References required.

DODGE & COLEHOUR

Are about dissolving copartnership. All holding accounts against them will call at once at 142 West Washington-st. July 29th, 1867.

A. A. FAVARGER explains his System, and illustrates it by Recitations. This Evening, at 8½ o'clock. In Lecture Room of Methodist Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Persons interested are invited.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN having a few hours disengaged would take one or two pupils to Prepare them for School or College. Course embraces all the higher branches [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1408.

A CARD.—A private gentleman who suffered two years with nervous complaints, has perfected and patented an instrument with which he effected a cure [illegible] in its worst form. Those afflicted will call at 163 East Harrison-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m., and 4 and 6 p. m., they will receive a card of the [illegible] [illegible] that there is no quackery in the matter. Cut out this advertisement. Sufferers require no further notice, and the writer has no desire for notoriety. That he will care all who call on him is certain.

[illegible]

Times, London, Thursday, July 4, 1867.

"JENNINGS ESTATE."

All parties interested are invited to attend at Mr. SHUTTON'S Office, No. King William-st., Strand, July 18th, at 12 o'clock. Valuable information can be had."

Cash for Rents in Advance.

We are prepared to discount rents for the year, and collect the same. LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO., Bankers, 137 Randolph-st., corner LaSalle.

$50 REWARD

Will be sent to the address given, and no questions asked, for the return by Express of Photographs, Pictures, Orders, Commissions, Passbooks and other private papers, Certificate of Membership of Dawson Lodge No. 16, Washington, D. C.; two bonds, one of $1,000 and one of $50, with other little articles of no value to any one but owner. The above articles were in a trunk stolen from steamer Comet, on the night of the 26th July. Send to Brevet Major FRANK S. CHASE, Ionia, Mich.

LARD.

Highest market price paid for butcher's summer lard, in large or small quantities, by FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 14 Lake-st.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall, this TUESDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK. Work on M. M. Degree. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend. HENRY TUCKER, Secretary.

Dentistry.

The Colton Dental Association,

138 Dearborn-st., EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, using fresh and pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, which they have administered to more than 40,000 persons without an accident or injury. They guarantee no PAIN.

Gift Enterprises.

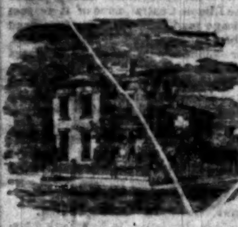
WHITTIER'S

SECOND

Grand Enterprise,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

Elgin, Ill., October 15, 1867.



8,630 PRIZES

To Be Distributed!

AMOUNTING TO

$90,000!

This beautiful home is situated on the corner of Douglas-av. and Kimball-st., Elgin, Illinois. Elgin is the finest suburban city in the Northwest, [illegible] miles from Chicago, with a special train morning and evening.

The unprecedented success of Mr. Whittier's Enterprise drawn on July 4th, 1867, having given such universal satisfaction, in fact, [illegible] the proprietor to give [illegible] [illegible] with an opportunity of receiving [illegible]

An Independent Fortune

By Investing a Single Dollar!

100,000 CERTIFICATES

Will be issued, numbering from one to [illegible] [illegible] will entitle the holder to one share in the above Enterprise. All those desiring to purchase Certificates in Whittier's Second Grand Enterprise, to be drawn on the 15th of October, 1867, will please address A. WHITTIER & CO., care First National Bank, Elgin, Ill. The First National Bank is the depository of all funds of the Association. We forward one certificate for $1, six for $5, twelve for $10, and twenty-five for $20. Agents wanted all over the United States. Do not apply unless you can furnish good reference. All orders from old agents who made returns will be thankfully received.

I, Columbia Brown, of the State of Maryland, do hereby make the following statement: First, I held Certificate No. [illegible] in Whittier's Enterprise, drawn on the 4th of July, and further, Mr. Whittier came promptly forward and tendered me the deed in fee simple, and I cheerfully add, is more than realizing my most sanguine expectations: it was all that it was represented to be, and fully worth the $34,500 asked for it. Those who do business with him can rely on fair and honorable treatment.

MISS COLUMBIA BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July, A. D. 1867. ANDREW T. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

This is to certify that I, Clark Jaques, this day received from Mr. Smith Whittier the sum of four thousand ($4,000) dollars in cash, for Certificate No. [illegible] in Whittier's Enterprise, drawn on the 4th of July.

CLARK JAQUES.

Chicago, Ill., 9th July, 1867.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, A. D. 1867. ANDREW T. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, U. S. Assessor, Chicago, Ill., prize [illegible]

Wm. E. Gooding, [illegible] Clark-st., prize [illegible]

Principal Prizes to be Drawn.

Prize No. 1, in Greenbacks [illegible]
" " 2, House and 4 Lots, in Elgin, Ill. [illegible]
" " 3, Greenbacks [illegible]
" " 4, Greenbacks [illegible]
Nos. from 5 to 20—8 Chickering Pianos, $650 each [illegible]
Nos. from 21 to 30—8 Elegant Top Buggies, $[illegible] each [illegible]

Send name for circular, which will contain the full list of prizes to be drawn, and a full list of the prizes, and the parties who drew them, in my former Enterprise.

To Grain Shippers.

To Grain Shippers.

We are furnishing a Superior

WAREHOUSE SEPARATOR,

Or FAN MILL,

Operated by either hand or power, and WARRANTED TO DO PERFECT WORK. They separate the Oats from Wheat, grade the Wheat if required, and thoroughly cleans it in prime order for mill or market.

CAPACITY OF

No. 1—300 to 400 bushels per hour,
No. 2—200 to 300 " "
No. 3— 50 to 100 " "

We are also prepared to fill all Orders for our

Champion Corn Sheller,
Portable Engines, &c.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS

190 & 192 Washington-st.

Removal.

REMOVAL.

The Office of

HENRY H. TAYLOR,

Dealer in

FARM MACHINERY,

Will be removed on Thursday, August 1st, to his mammoth

New Warehouse,

On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad track, corner of Beach and Arbor [illegible], near Harrison-st.

For Rent or For Sale.

The large FRAME WAREHOUSE, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 South Canal-st., heretofore occupied by the undersigned as a Farm Machinery Warehouse [illegible] feet front by 120 deep, two stories. Possession immediately, if desired. HENRY H. TAYLOR.

Photographs.

To Business Men.

This is the dull season. Business will soon revive, and it will be impossible for you to find time to have

Your Pictures Taken.

[illegible] can accommodate any number, and without delay, at his Gallery,

No. 115 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

108 SPLENDID! 108

SHEARD'S Art Palace, 108 Lake-st., is the [illegible] and [illegible] Photographic Gallery west of New York. His Oil Colored Pictures are perfect gems of art. His Cartes de Visite are unsurpassed in style and beauty of finish, and furnished for only $1.50 per dozen, at 108.

Wanted.

WANTED,

A second-hand covered [illegible] Buggy. Call between [illegible] a. m. or [illegible] p. m., at No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

Flour Salesman Wanted!

Must be a thoroughly competent business man, and acquainted with the Trade. Applications will be entertained until August 1st.

A. E. WRIGHT & CO.,

138 and 140 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—

A Grain Warehouse, Steam Elevator, Capacity 20,000 bushels. Best grain point on the C., B. & Q. Railroad. With or [illegible] Inquire of E. A. LAY, 186 South Water-st.

NOTICE—To Commission Merchants.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—The Office Fixtures, Lease and Good-will of one of the oldest and best established Commission Houses in the city, now doing a large and profitable business. Actual sales over [illegible] [illegible] of dealers for the last four or five years. This is an opportunity very rarely met with, and worth the attention of any one [illegible] For particulars, address "COMMISSION MERCHANT," P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Rare Chance.—A Drug Store doing a splendid business, in Leavenworth, Kansas, for sale. [illegible] [illegible] A. F. CALLAHAN, Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENUINE ASHTON'S AND WORTHINGTON'S LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT

For sale by HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible]

TO GRAIN BUYERS.—Grain Warehouse for sale in the town of DeKalb, DeKalb County, Ill., with corn cribs attached. House in good repair, has horse power elevator and good [illegible] [illegible] For particulars, inquire of the proprietors, L. MOSES, Sabbert, Ill., or A. MOSES & CO., Chicago.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE

Des Moines Rapids

OF THE

Mississippi River.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Davenport, Iowa, July [illegible], 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until noon, Wednesday, September [illegible], 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, at the Des Moines Rapids.

The canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal, [illegible] (three hundred) feet in embankment, and [illegible] hundred and fifty feet in excavation, and the depth to be 6 (six) feet deep. All the material taken from the prism of the canal to be used in the embankment. The height throughout the greater part of the distance will be about [illegible] feet from the lower shore. Where rock is excavated, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The embankment is to be made of earth, clay and rock, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] feet above high water [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified [illegible] [illegible] will be done, and no bid will be considered [illegible] [illegible] in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals, in the form required, with form of guarantee, can be obtained at this office on application.

The parties entering into contract will be required to [illegible] the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the office.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $[illegible] [illegible] millions, sixty-eight thousand [illegible] hundred and sixty-five dollars. The amount appropriated by Congress is $[illegible] (seven hundred thousand dollars), and contracts can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent of the amount of any work done or material furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

Persons wishing further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications and form of contract can be inspected.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

Improvement of Eagle Harbor,

Lake Superior.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, [illegible] Milwaukee, Wis., July [illegible], 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

In duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 p. m., July 31st, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in places [illegible] [illegible] may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery, and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,800) cubic yards of loose rock to be removed, situated in the [illegible] of the entrance, included within an area of [illegible] hundred and eighty (480) feet by [illegible] hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] feet at low water.

[illegible] [illegible] work to be completed by October 15, 1867.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to

Brevet Colonel J. B. WHEELER,
Major of Engineers,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Miller Bros. & Keep,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

WHEELING NAILS.

AGENTS FOR

American File Co.'s Files,

55 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Transportation.

FOR BUFFALO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The splendid Upper Cabin PASSAGE STEAMER

EMPIRE STATE,

Capt. H. D. PHEATT,

Will leave her dock, foot of LaSalle-st., North Side, on TUESDAY EVENING, July 30th, at 7 o'clock. For passage apply to S. [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] Adams House, or 89 South Water-st., foot of Clark. J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The finely fitted-up Passenger Steamer

NORMAN,

F. PRICE, Commander,

Will leave her dock, on Market-st., near Washington, WEDNESDAY, July 31st, at 7 o'clock p. m., for all points of interest to the lake and coasting portion of Lake Superior, stopping also on the way at Mackinac, Port Washington, Sheboygan and Mackinaw. No more favorable time can be selected for making this delightful trip than the present. Call soon and engage staterooms, at the office of LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 84 and 86 Market-st., near Washington, where all information, by letter or otherwise, regarding the trip, will be promptly furnished. The steamer ON-TONAGON will leave the following [illegible]

Educational.

MANSFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next Annual Session of this old and popular Institution will begin on TUESDAY, the 10th of September. It is delightfully located in the most beautiful and healthy portion of the city of Mansfield, accessible from all directions by railroad. Advantages to pupils [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] experienced and successful teachers, and every facility [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] thorough and accomplished education. Every necessary provision will be made for the comfort and health of pupils. Terms liberal. For further information address Rev. J. A. DOOLITTLE, Mansfield, Ohio.

Y. L. ATH., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

"Longum quod quæri [illegible] fundit." Parents with loose daughters to educate, should read the new catalogue of

The Young Ladies' Athenæum.

There is no other such School. Address WM. D. SANDERS, D. D., Superintendent, Y. L. ATH.

University Notre Dame,

St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution on

TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867.

For Catalogues, address

Rev. WM. CORBY, S. S. C., President,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.

With its improved plan of study, offers peculiar advantages to young men who wish to obtain a thorough education. For [illegible] [illegible] PRES. J. M. STURTEVANT, D. D., Jacksonville, Ill.

Business Cards.

WESTERN WATCHES.

THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,

Elgin, Illinois,

Is now prepared to supply the trade with their

"B. W. Raymond" and "Culver" Movements,

In any quantity desired.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Address T. M. WHEELER, Secretary, Elgin, Ill.

KIRCHOFF BROS.,

Importers of

Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sweet Catawba, Sauterne [illegible] and Champagnes.

Have Removed to 108 Lake-st.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Cor. LaSalle and Washington-sts.,

CHICAGO.

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow.

Merchandise bought and sold on margins, and held for [illegible] in Chicago or elsewhere.

All [illegible] Sterling rates of Commission [illegible] [illegible]

F. L. Underwood. Geo. W. Underwood.

Soaps.

BUY THE BEST.

JESSE OAKLEY'S

MAGICAL AND GERMAN SOAPS,

Sold by ALL Grocers.

Financial.

Money to Loan,

On Chicago Improved Real Estate,

TIME, 3 TO 5 YEARS.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No. [illegible] [illegible]

To Rent.

"HAASE'S PARK"

Will soon be let in residences and for any kind of [illegible] [illegible] Inquire of F. A. [illegible] HAASE, [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

[illegible]

TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

[illegible] continue to come from Washington [illegible] New Orleans, pointing to the early [illegible] of General Sheridan as Commander [illegible] District of Louisiana and Texas. N[illegible] could have a more unfavorable ef[illegible] this ill-advised step. No other act [illegible] President could convince so many [illegible] that he (Andrew Johnson) has form[illegible] purpose to thwart the popular will, [illegible]odied in the new Reconstruction law, [illegible] act could set so many persons to [illegible] seriously of impeachment, who [illegible] upon it as unnecessary and impoli[illegible]. Notwithstanding General Sheridan [illegible]yed language in response to [illegible]bery's opinion, after the President [illegible] it his own, which was more point[illegible] respectful to those functionaries, [illegible] remains that he was right and they [illegible], that his views have prevailed while [illegible] have been repudiated by the authority [illegible] is higher than they. And in the esti[illegible]tion of the people this fact will outweigh [illegible]erything else. Hence it becomes Andrew Johnson to move with the greatest possible caution in any crusade which shall have General Sheridan for one of its victims.

We have steadily opposed the impeachment of the President upon the grounds on which it has been urged, believing that Congress had been so far derelict in the matter of reconstruction, that it had lost the moral right to impeach anybody for sins at which itself had winked. But that difficulty will not exist as to any impediments which Andrew Johnson may throw in the way of the faithful execution of the law hereafter, or any mean revenge which he may wreak upon officers who offend him by zealously carrying out the spirit and intent of the law. We shall cordially sustain the impeachment whenever it becomes manifest that the President is either seeking to thwart the reconstruction law, or failing to execute it in good faith and we shall look upon the removal of General Sheridan as *prima facie* evidence of such a disposition on Mr. Johnson's part no matter who may be appointed to succeed him. And in this feeling we believe that the Republican party in the Northwest will be entirely unanimous.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR AND DEMOCRACY.

While General Frank P. Blair, Jr., is stumping Tennessee for Emerson Etheridge, rebel candidate for Governor, whose defeat on Thursday next admits of no intelligent doubt, his brother, Montgomery, is searching for health and recreation in the vicinity of Alum Springs, Virginia. His quiet was recently disturbed by a call from the rustics thereabout to address them upon the political situation. This invitation he was not slow to accept, for the Blairs are given to blowing the family trumpet, and do not hesitate to sound its notes in favor of the Copperhead faction whenever opportunity offers. Accordingly, upon the 20th instant, he delivered himself of a speech, which the New York *World* a few days later produced entire.

There is just one sensible thing in the whole speech, and that is, the advice to all who can register to be sure and do so. While we believe that some are allowed to vote who ought to have been disfranchised, we most sincerely hope that none who are entitled to it will neglect so great a privilege as that of wielding the sceptre of American sovereignty. Citizenship involves rights and duties, and all who enjoy the one should perform the other. The polls at the South will be guarded, we trust, against every species of corruption, and the elections in each State will be an honest expression of the real sentiments of those to whom the responsibilities of self-government will be entrusted upon the withdrawal of the military.

In regard to the other parts of the speech, they are simply a tissue of falsehoods, their [illegible] relieved only by their malignity. To the jaundiced eye of the played-out Blair family, the South had no business to rebel, and yet the Republican party is doubly guilty for having crushed rebellion! The President did right in turning his back upon the principles upon which and the men by whom he was elected; but because he did not turn out of office all his former friends and put Copperheads in their places, he had only done his new friends more hurt than good. Upon this point the [illegible] ex-Postmaster General waxes eloquent, and he even goes so far as to attribute the utter defeat of the Johnson party last fall to the failure on the part of the Administration to turn all Radicals out of office. For this fatal blunder Blair, however, holds Mr. Seward mainly responsible. Formerly Mr. Blair and Mr. Seward were great friends, but for some unexplainable reason, the former never allows an opportunity to speak evil of the Premier to pass unimproved.

What seems to trouble Mr. Blair the most [illegible] anything is the popularity of General Grant, and he makes a great effort to bring the General into disrepute by praising him. He [illegible] for his appointment as Secretary of War, on the ground that he is in sympathy with the [illegible], or rather *Nullification* policy of the President. There was a time when the adulation of a Blair could taint the reputation of General Grant as a statesman, but now his position has been so plainly defined by word and deed, that to talk of him as a Johnson man is as absurd as it would be to charge Charles Sumner, or General Logan, with Johnsonism. Each of the three has a way of his own, but all are heartily and unconditionally committed to the carrying out of the same line of policy. General Grant's correspondence with the District Commanders, and his conduct, uniformly consistent therewith, have left no room to doubt his sympathy with Congress, Blair to the contrary notwithstanding. This is so plain that Blair himself discusses what he calls the possibility of Grant's endorsing Radicalism, and being the Republican candidate for the next Presidency. He declares in effect that in that event the Democracy will charge that he is put forward, not as the choice of the people, but as "the representative man of military government." It is quite probable that the Copperhead faction—it hardly deserves to be called a party—will attempt to make the people believe that there is danger of a military despotism; but there is quite too much popular intelligence for any such absurd bugbear to be at all credible.

The speech, taken as a whole, shows how wrecked is the Conservative party. Factious animosity and bitter fault-finding are the sure signs of hopeless impotence, while appeals to prejudice based on falsehood, whether put forth by a Blair or a Johnson, are the last desperate throes and agony of despair.

RAILWAY FACILITIES OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Perhaps no State in the Union has more or better railway facilities than Illinois. There is one section, however, that has been comparatively neglected, and whose efforts to increase railway communication with the outside world should receive the material and the earnest support of our business public; we mean that section lying south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. On the east side of the Illinois Central there are fourteen counties destitute of railway facilities, all of which, we can testify from personal observation, are exceedingly rich and productive, and a large and lucrative trade would at once spring up between them and this city, were two lines of railway, now before the public, completed. The most easterly line is to run from Cairo, through the counties of Pulaski, Johnson, Pope, Saline, Gallatin, White, Edwards, Wabash and Lawrence, to Vincennes. From thence it will be extended north, through Lawrence, Crawford, Clark, Edgar and Douglas, to Champaign, giving our merchants and manufacturers direct access, by it and the Illinois Central, to all the lower Wabash valley, confessedly one of the richest in the whole country. General [illegible] is now in New York representing the interests of this line with gratifying prospects of success. The road is greatly needed, and we trust, when called upon, our citizens will give it all the aid and encouragement in their power. It is in good hands, and if economically built, as it will be, the country through which it passes is so rich, and developing so rapidly, that it will return sure and satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

At the last regular session of the Legislature, Senator [illegible] and others procured a charter for a road from some point on the Illinois Central in Effingham and Fayette counties, to run directly south through Clay, Wayne, Hamilton and Saline to some point on the Ohio, in Pope County, or perhaps it will connect with the Cairo & Vincennes Road above noticed. This road will run directly through the [illegible] of the [illegible] Central and [illegible] of the Ohio & Mississippi Railways, and would unquestionably [illegible] of this city.

The counties of Southern Illinois, west of the Illinois Central, are to be accommodated by a road from St. Louis to Cairo. The line, we believe, is in the hands of T. B. Blackstone, Esq., President of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway, and others, and it will be run in connection with that road. The immense coal fields of the very best quality, recently discovered in Randolph County, make this road a necessity to St. Louis. Its construction cannot, therefore, be much longer delayed.

Our readers will remember that winter wheat equal to the best that can be found anywhere is grown largely in Southern Illinois. With the exception of that produced near the Illinois Central, none of it reaches the Chicago market. Our early fruits and vegetables all come from Southern Illinois, and our supplies would be vastly increased if these roads were completed. Grape culture is attracting great attention, and there can be no doubt that wine enough to supply the nation can be manufactured in Southern Illinois, south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. This section is literally the garden of the State, and it needs only the railways above referred to to develop its vast riches with the most gratifying success.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

There is in circulation in New York a memorial asking the Constitutional Convention of that State, now in session, to adopt as part of the future Constitution of New York several propositions, one of which is thus stated:

"1. The free school system shall be maintained. General elementary education shall be compulsory, and this provision shall be carried into effect by proper legislation.

"The State by imposing obligations upon its citizens, assumes the corresponding duty to see to it that through proper education they be enabled to perform the same.

"A law compelling children up to a certain age to visit some school does not conflict with the natural rights of parents; for the parental rights are not proprietary rights, but rights of guardianship, which should be subject to the superintendence of the State."

Though we are opposed to any interference by the State with the personal or domestic concerns of the people, we think there is a sufficient cause, of a public and political nature, for the State to demand that all children shall have not only the opportunity of education, but that they shall not be deprived of that opportunity by the cruelty, indifference, neglect or selfishness of their parents or guardians. The law in every land, and in none more strictly than in our own, holds parents to a strict and rigid accountability for the care and proper treatment of their children. If the property of minors be wasted, or improperly administered by parents or guardians, the arm of the law may be interposed for its protection. If the personal conduct, the habits or even occupation of the parent or guardian be such as to threaten, or in fact impair, the well-being, or the morals or the health of children, the law will interfere to protect the latter. Parents are the natural guardians of their children, but are not their owners. Children owe to their parents love and obedience and labor, and have the right in return to ask protection and all those things requisite to enable them to make a fair start in life. They have the right to demand that during their minority they be taught the means of earning a livelihood; that they have food and clothing for the body, be provided for in sickness, and be sheltered and protected from wrong and injustice. They have the right to demand that they be taught to read and write, and such other branches of education as shall be useful and necessary to them in their station in life. If the wealthy parents of a rich child should rear it to manhood, and during the minority deny it all education, society would hold such parents guilty of a crime. The law, however, cannot justly interfere to compel the education of children unless it provides the means of educating them. The public school system of our country is perhaps the best system of education for the general mass of the people, and where it is made ample for the education of all there should be a law requiring children to be sent to school for a given period each year for a certain number of years. This is not an interference with the management and control of the family, any more than it is for the law to compel a person to give his child a sufficiency of food and clothing, or to remove him from evil associations. Such a regulation is demanded in the interests of the children. The State has a right to protect those unable to protect themselves, and to require that children shall not be deprived of the means of education, whether by parents or others. It is impossible to imagine a greater deprivation that can be inflicted upon a youth than to raise him or her to majority in ignorance of the ordinary elements of common education. It is one of the greatest afflictions that a parent can subject his children to in this age. It is a wrong so serious and so lasting in its effects upon the grown up men or women, and also upon society, that there is no apology or justification for it, save the absence of public schools and the lack of means to pay for instruction in private schools. In the former case the responsibility rests upon the public. The State which stands in this matter in the relation of parent to the children, who are to be its future people, and who are to guide, control and direct its affairs, owes them, as a matter of duty, that they shall have the means of being educated, and have the opportunity of availing themselves of those means. In Prussia, and indeed in all the German States, where an adult unable to read or write is an extraordinary person, the rule is that the child shall attend school at least from the age of seven to fourteen years. But the State to enforce this rule provides the schools, and there is no escape from the law because of any lack of means. The law meets with no resistance there, indeed we do not suppose there is any law of the State to which there is a more cheerful obedience. Society and the Government find it to be to their interest to educate the children. It makes them better citizens and more devoted children. It cuts off vagrancy, encourages industry, excites ambition, and makes children emulous of good names and honorable deeds.

Whenever it is practicable for a State to provide schools, then the compulsory system should be adopted, and we think that experience has demonstrated in this country that the money spent for education is the best investment that is made in the interest of the people.

THE COPPERHEAD CRISIS.

The British Tories, after a long and bitter contest of thirty-five years, have been forced to yield additional privileges to the people, and have made voters of about a million and a half of persons hitherto disfranchised. There is nothing in the British laws which excludes any man from Parliament who is a citizen, if he can get votes enough to elect him. The present Parliament has increased the number of voters, and has thus enabled the new voters, by combining, to elect persons of their own class to Parliament in every instance where they may be in the majority. The Democratic journals of this country are professing a gratification at the progress of political freedom in England, but are utterly horrified at the same thing in the United States.

The United States have recently enfranchised all those who have hitherto been slaves, and have added almost half a million to the number of voters in the country. The Tories in England who have opposed the Reform Bill deplore it as the death, not only of the monarchy, but of the aristocracy, and shudderingly point out the awful things that will happen when the newly-enfranchised voters shall send a butcher, or a baker, or a laborer, or an artisan, without education or refinement, to Parliament; and our American Tories equally lament the awful calamity of permitting negroes to vote, and affect to shrink with horror from their self-drawn pictures of negroes sitting in Congress, and in the State Legislatures. They parade columns of figures to prove that the negro population may decide a Presidential election, or even control the legislation of the country.

Except in matter of form, there is no change proposed with regard to the negro vote, nor is there any change proposed with regard to the eligibility of negroes to office.

Under the "Constitution as it is," and as it has always been, negroes are eligible to seats in either house of Congress, and also to the office of President and Vice President, and any other elective or appointed office under the United States. Negroes, therefore, have been since the date of the Constitution as eligible to either of these offices as they will be hereafter. There has been no time since the foundation of the Government when a negro might not have been elected President, Vice President, Senator or Representative, provided he could get votes enough. The Republican party have proposed no change in that rule; on the contrary the party has insisted that it should not be changed.

In the matter of suffrage and representation there is a change proposed, more, however, in the form than in the substance. Hitherto the negro population has been represented in Congress by from thirty to forty votes; they have been represented in the Electoral College by an equal number of votes. Thus the negro population, by their representatives in Congress, have controlled the legislation of the country, and by the votes awarded to them in the Electoral College have repeatedly elected the President and Vice President of the United States. While this has been always the case, it has always been true that, while a given number of negroes entitled their State to a representative in Congress, that representative was not elected by the negroes, but by some other persons for them. Thus South Carolina was entitled to six members of Congress—three for her white population, and three for her blacks; the three representatives of the negroes voted in Congress on an equality with those representing the whites, and the negroes of that State had their three representatives among the Presidential electors. But the anomaly existed of the white population which entitled the State to only three members of Congress, voting to elect six, while the other portion of the population, entitled by the Constitution to representation of three members, had no voice in the choice of any. The change proposed by the Republican party is, that as the negroes are to be represented in Congress and in the Electoral College, often controlling by their votes the whole policy, legislative and executive, of the country, that then the negroes shall vote directly, as all other people do; and that the whites of Carolina, like the whites of Illinois, shall have but one vote each.

The Constitutional Amendment now pending, which is so revolting to the Democratic stomach, does not compel negro suffrage. It leaves it optional with any State to admit or exclude any portion of its people from the privilege of voting; but it restricts representation exactly in the same proportion that the State restricts voting. It provides substantially that unless the negro votes in person, he shall not vote in Congress, nor in the Electoral College for President. This is simple justice.

The whites of the South, during the ninety years that they enjoyed the dual system of voting, used their power to degrade and keep in degradation the race which has now been enfranchised. They have a dread of the franchise when exercised by their recent slaves. But the country has this assurance, that whether the freedmen vote for white or black men for office, they will always vote for men who are and have been opposed to treason, rebellion and secession, and who will be friends of the Union. The country has to choose between the admission of these millions of devoted and incorruptible Union men to the suffrage, or to leaving fourteen States in the hands of men who have in their past treason given assurance of their deadly hostility to the Union, and of their own personal unfitness for any office of honor or trust. The honor, interests and permanency of the Union and the national credit will be safer with a representation in the Senate and House from the ten rebel States exclusively of colored persons, than they will be with these States represented by Confederate Generals, Governors, Senators, and other unrepentant rebel officials. Of the two classes, by all means let us have the negroes.

DISTURBANCE IN WISCONSIN.

The war of liquor prohibition and Sunday observance has broken out with considerable earnestness in Wisconsin. We look upon it as altogether unfortunate that this quarrel could not be postponed until after the questions growing out of slavery and the rebellion shall be settled on right principles. It is certain that the German element in the Republican party, and a considerable portion of the native born members, will separate themselves from any political organization which makes liquor prohibition a portion of its creed, or which sets up a religious test. There will be time enough and ways enough to shiver the party in atoms, (if that must be done), after it shall have completed the great work with which it is specially charged—that of making all men equal before the law. But already we find the German Republican Central Committee of New York separating itself from its political friends in State and local elections, and even General Schurz and Mr. Roeser commending their example and advising its adoption wherever a like intolerant spirit controls the Republican party. True, the Germans are advised by the New York Committee and by General Schurz in the St. St. Louis *Westliche Post*, and by Mr. Roeser in his letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*, to adhere to the Republican party in national elections. But this will be practically impossible, for, as Mr. Roeser remarks: "When a division occurs in the Republican "party in State elections, where a portion "of the party confronts it as an enemy, one "cannot well fraternize with that enemy "again."

It is useless to sneer at people who look upon liquor prohibition as an infringement of personal liberty, and who resist it as such. It is equally foolish to shut our eyes to the customs, the early training, the convictions, of those who look upon the first day of the week as being more adapted to recreation, but not holier than any other day. It is the appropriate duty of our churches to convert, not to coerce, these people. More souls will be saved by the former process than by the latter. It is agreed by the Germans everywhere that laws may be passed, of the most stringent character, to prevent any disturbance by which religious worship may be interfered with, not only as to Sunday, but as to all other days. Beyond this it is unsafe to go, looking at it in its political and social aspect. Disruption of parties and street riots are the natural consequences of sumptuary laws and enforced religious observances.

☞ Chicago is proud of her sons, native or adopted. It is an instinct of nature, and it is as honorable in empires as in individuals. Chicago has received many men of great ability from other climes, and has treated them as members of her own family. She has received many men from other parts—men eminent for their deeds of good, and men eminent for deeds not so good. She has not failed to appreciate them according to their actual merit. When a great man leaves Chicago, the city mourns for its own loss, but rejoices in the good fortune of the happy people upon whose bosom he throws himself. Men who, in their several walks of life—particularly professional—have learned all that Chicago can teach, have gone forth from our limits and become as beacons to people in other parts.

From the Tennessee papers we learn that, at the approaching election in that State, there is, in addition to a number of Congressmen, a Superintendent of Public Instruction to be elected. This high functionary will have in charge the educational interests of the people of Tennessee. When he makes official visits, University Presidents and College Faculties will receive him with deference and listen with rapt attention to his oracular utterances. Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses will look up to him officially as the Japanese do to the Tycoon. He will write learnedly, will point out the errors of Webster's Unabridged, will descant luminously upon text books, and submit problems for the elucidation of the scientific. It will be his province to take learning by the hand and lead her in all her glory to the loftiest summit attainable in Tennessee.

We find, also, that the Democratic party of that ancient Commonwealth have nominated as their candidate for the high and important office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, a gentleman whose name is not unknown to fame, at least in Chicago. The name of the candidate is Charles S. Cameron.

Men of genius who halt by the wayside despairing of that recognition which you know you merit, look at what the Democracy of Tennessee have done for Cameron and persevere; and think, also, of what Cameron will very probably do for the Democracy of Tennessee should they elect him!

Occasionally it happens in Chicago that we have more great men than we have offices, and for this reason, if no other, it is probable that Charles S. Cameron might have remained in Chicago a century before the Democracy, or any other party, would have proposed to make him Superintendent of Public Instruction. And this, too, from no ignorance of the man.

The people of the North have always supposed that education was neglected at the South. The Democracy of Tennessee propose to remove that reproach by electing a Superintendent of Public Instruction, in the person of Mr. Charles Cameron, formerly of Chicago. Can there be any better assurance that the Tennessee Democracy have taken the cause of education seriously in hand, and intend to educate the people thoroughly?

The issue upon which this election turns is not the liquor law, but the education of the people, and each side has selected the best educator of law, morals, and all other sciences, useful and ornamental, that can be found. Supposing the candidate on the other side to be of equal calibre in all things with Cameron, the educational prospects of Tennessee is certainly of the most extraordinary character.

☞ A correspondent thinks that it cost the Government more to kill a rebel than it does to kill an Indian. It cost just about $10,000 for every rebel who fell by bullet or disease while engaged in the attempt to destroy the Union. But to kill an Indian costs at least ten times as much—the difference probably consisting of the swindling of Indian contractors and agents. The correspondent thinks that the only cheap way of overcoming the Indians is by establishing distilleries among them and giving them all the fire-water they want to drink.

State Teachers' Institute.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A session of this body will be held during the month of August, at the Normal University, commencing on Monday next.

Thorough drill will be given in the elements of the common branches of study, and in the theory and art of teaching.

No tuition fees will be charged. Among the instructors and lecturers will be the Normal Faculty, J. M. Gregory, LL.D., Newton Bateman, LL.D., [illegible]

The Chicago & St. Louis Railroad will give return tickets to the members of the Institute for one-fifth the usual fare.

Every [illegible] in the State is invited to be present.

An examination of candidates for State certificates will be held during the last week by Hon. Newton Bateman.

RICHARD EDWARDS,
President State Normal University.
Normal, Ill., July 29, 1867.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

A Crisis in the Struggle.

Nature of the Issues.

Omar Pacha's Bloodthirsty Policy.

Condition of the Insurgents and their Hopes of Success.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ATHENS, Greece, July 4, 1867.

The war in Crete occupies all thoughts; and this whole people waits anxiously for the next news. There is evidently a crisis both in political and military affairs.

Omar Pacha gained a certain moral advantage by his successful strategy in the eastern part of Crete, because he could trumpet that as a victory; and a victory was sadly needed to still the rising murmurs and curses provoked by his delays and his evident failures. He has withdrawn his troops from Lasithe; and after devastating another strip of country on his return, is concentrating his forces, and preparing for a new expedition, probably against Sphakia. While he, therefore, marched along westward through the open country on the northern slope of the mountains, the insurgents, watching his motions, picked their way in a parallel line across the ravines and over the rocks, with a view to "heading him off" and defending the narrow passes into Sphakia.

And what is to be the end of this desperate struggle? On the one side a bigoted and obstinate nation, whose fleet tries to hem in the coast so closely that not a fisherman can drop a line, and whose armies sweep all the open country so that not a husbandman can sow a seed; and on the other, a handful of resolute mountaineers, who are as hardy and as inaccessible in their fastnesses as the goats which follow them and upon which they feed. Differing as they do in blood, in creed, in language, in dress, in manners and customs, and alike only in hate, how shall the deadly feud be settled?

Let us eliminate some of the possible issues. First, the Turks will not voluntarily give up the island; and, from their standpoint, and according to the practice of the European Powers, they ought not. They won it from Christendom after a long and bloody contest with the Venetians; and the crescent waved lordly from Cape Piaka in the East to Rahmnus in the West. True, the people rose upon them during the Greek revolution of 1821-30, and fairly rescued the whole island from their grasp, so that the crescent flew only over the five fortresses in which they were beleaguered. But then European diplomacy interfered; and weighing the interests of a Christian people in the balance of Power, without estimating sentiment as the small dust thereof, bade them lower the cross, and handed over the island to Moslem sway by virtue of sealing-wax and red tape. What a contrast to the spirit with which chivalry once upheld the cross at all hazards—or Venice, "The Lion which through fire and blood she bore o'er subject land or sea!" Turkey, then, holds Crete by the double title of ancient conquest and by modern treaty with the allied Powers of Europe. She will not voluntarily yield it, because it is the fairest jewel in her European crown; and because to yield would be a hard blow to her pride, a mortal blow to her power in Europe. Rebellion once successful in Crete would blaze out instantly in Thessaly and Epirus; and there is no mountain ridge high enough, no river wide enough, to stop it this side of "broad Hellespont."

Second Issue.—The Greeks cannot conquer the Turks, or force them out of the island; nor could they do so were they ten times more numerous than they are. They have indeed got possession of all the Western and Middle Provinces, and driven the Turkish inhabitants into the fortresses. But being unorganized and without cavalry, artillery or commissaries, they cannot stand for a moment before the large, well-drilled and well-appointed army of the Turks, which, keeping in compact bodies, marches up and down the open parts of the island, leaving a bloody and smoking track behind them, and returns upon that path often enough to prevent cottages to be rebuilt or crops to ripen anywhere. Even if the Greeks could shut this army up in the fortresses, they could never force them out, nor starve them out, so long as the Turkish fleet commands the sea.

Third Issue.—The Turks cannot conquer or force the Greeks to admission, even if European and Greek volunteers should all quit the island. Omar Pacha's policy is to starve the Cretans into submission by close blockade, and by utter destruction of all means of supply. He is an able General, and has a powerful army. He has an impregnable base in a line of fortified seaports. He has overrun several Northern Provinces; he has devastated at least a hundred and twenty-five towns and villages. He has ravaged the open country; cut down the fruit trees, torn up the vines; destroyed the growing crops; and prevented new ones from being planted. He has let loose his dogs of war, the bashi-bazouks or irregular soldiers, and allowed them to commit atrocities, the very names of which curdle the blood. The result has been only to embitter the Greeks, and make them less disposed to submit, and more intent upon vengeance. He has indeed lately gained what he claims to be a great victory, and what is really a great advantage; he has forced his way into the elevated plateau of Lasithe; scoured the open country, and utterly ruined several villages. But he has abandoned it again, not having force to spare for a garrison.

He is now preparing to force his way through the mountain passes, and into Sphakia—the Gibraltar of Crete. He will probably be repulsed; but if he will pay blood money enough, if he will sacrifice several thousand men, he may enter Sphakia from the south, and ravage the plateau. But what then? He will find the open country utterly deserted, and the houses in the villages empty, and even roofless; for the doors and the very rafters will have been carried off to the mountains to prevent conflagration. The oil and the olives will have been buried in jars, the furniture and bedding concealed in the ravines. The women and children, with bag and baggage—with their little moveables, with their poultry, and even dogs and cats—will have clambered with their flocks up into fastnesses, where no troops can follow them; and the men will retreat slowly before him, firing from behind every cliff and hiding-place, and picking off his best soldiers. He cannot hold the plateau and keep up his communications with less than 10,000 men; and those he cannot safely spare. He will have therefore to abandon it, as did Mustapha Pacha before him; and he will leave behind him an enemy weakened a little in numbers and means, perhaps, but really more formidable than ever, because intensified by rage and thirst for vengeance.

But how can the insurgents live? and, especially, what will become of the twenty and odd thousand women and children who have been driven from their homes in the devastated provinces, and who are now wandering in the mountains, or crowded into the few villages on the south coast, or waiting houseless, ragged and penniless about the sea-shores, watching for some friendly vessel to take them off. Alas! the old and the feeble will fall and die at the first touch of winter; others will "peak and pine," and suffer; and, as the cold and rainy season grows more severe, many of them will be exhausted; and after long looking and hoping for means of getting away, they too will slowly perish. But many will survive; for these people can live and thrive upon less nourishment than is contained in the potato parings and the broken victuals which are thrown into the swill tub of an American kitchen. A few herbs, or roots, or a handful of olives suffice for a day. "Ah!" said a refugee priest to me cheerily yesterday, "the grapes must now be ripening in "Candia; the Turks cannot have destroyed "the millions of vines which cluster on the "slopes; and our people will have grapes to "eat for four months to come. Then, besides, they have their flocks, which give "milk, and furnish cheese. But winter will "come; and the grapes will be gone; and "the roots and the herbs will disappear; "and the goats will dry up—what then? "Why! they will still have some dried raisins, or olives, hoarded up, and a little "cheese; and now and then will kill a goat "or a fowl; and after all is gone, there will "be a plenty of grain on the mountains. The "Turks will then retire into the fortresses, "and the families will venture down to the "ruins of their homes, and will dig up pots "of oil and olives. And besides, even in winter, the earth in low and damp places will "still yield roots and herbs that hungry men "can feed upon; and the brooks and creeks "will yield fish."

Well did the ancients represent Nature as a woman whose whole body was covered with teeming breasts. Her Cretan children will not drain them dry next winter; and when spring returns, they will again swell with fulness.

The Turks then can neither conquer nor starve the Cretan people into submission. But, the fighting men,—they surely must have bread in some shape. They cannot live on goat's meat alone. Then they must have ammunition, none of which is made upon the island; and the blockade already so close, will be [illegible] by [illegible], and made so strict that not even a nautilus can drive in shoreward, unobserved by the Turks.

Miscellaneous Items.

Partial official returns from forty-nine counties in Alabama show that 28,000 whites, in round numbers, have registered, and 49,000 blacks, total 77,000. The blacks will exceed the whites at least 25,000 or 30,000 in the State. Twenty odd counties, wherein the blacks have majorities, will elect over half the members of the State Convention.

A society has been formed at Munich for the collection of cigar ends. An appeal is to be addressed to all smokers in Bavaria to give their cigar ends to the society, instead of throwing them away, it being intended to apply the proceeds arising from their sale to the clothing of poor children. It is calculated that upward of £500,000 a year may be obtained by this means.

Immense deposits of tin ore have been found in Madison County, Mo., not far from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. The lode is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet wide. Several smaller ones have already been found. The surface ore yields from three to fifteen per cent. These are the largest deposits known in the world.

It took seven days and seven nights to embalm Maximilian. The operation was performed by Dr. Ignacio Rivadeneira and Vicente Licea. The victim had been pierced by balls through the thorax and abdomen, and it became necessary to use the Egyptian method of embalming and a partial injection.

The Harvard College class of 1817 mustered twenty-[illegible] of its thirty-three living representatives at its fiftieth anniversary last week. In counting up the honors that had been bestowed upon members of the class, it was found that there had been one Attorney General of the United States, one Secretary of the [illegible], [illegible] Foreign Ministers, one Judge of the Supreme Court, three members of Congress, one Mayor of Boston, one Mayor of Cambridge, one candidate for [illegible] of Massachusetts, two College Professors, and one College President.

Mrs. Salome Wheeler, of Halifax, Vt., drowned herself in a mill-pond a few days ago. She was a widow, [illegible] years old, in independent pecuniary circumstances and a woman of lovely character.

The original manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott's poems and several of his novels and other prose works have been sold at auction, by order of the executors of the late Mr. Robert Cadell, of Edinburg. All these manuscripts are said to be remarkable for the extraordinary fluency with which they were written, and the very few corrections or alterations occurring in them; thus affording a proof of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful facility of composition. The manuscripts are stated to be all in a perfect state of preservation, and uniformly bound in Russia, with uncut edges. The sale realized about $6,000.

There is a boy in Minnesota, twelve years old, whose legs are only ten inches long, and are without bones.

The trade of Richmond has received considerable impetus within the last week. This is due to an increased demand from abroad for flour and tobacco. Six vessels are now being loaded in the port with tobacco for different parts of Europe—two for London, two for Liverpool, one for Bremen, and one for Bordeaux. Another vessel is loading with flour for Brazil.

During the thunder storm in New Haven, on Thursday last, the lightning struck on the farm of Patrick Burns, East Haven, a hay cart partially laden with hay, upon which were an Irish laborer and two sons of Mr. Burns, and killed the laborer outright and prostrated the two lads, and also prostrated Mr. Burns, who was standing near the cart pitching hay upon it. There were four oxen to the cart, and two of those were struck dead and the other two so badly injured that they are worthless. The pantaloons upon one of the boys were ripped from the thigh to the bottom, and the other lad's clothing was badly torn. Mr. Burns lay prostrate and senseless nearly half an hour. The boys lay stunned for some time.

The contest for the Congressional succession in the Second District in Ohio is becoming interesting. Mr. Hayden has withdrawn. Mr. Smith, of the *Gazette*, has consented to be a candidate, if the nomination is tendered him. General Carey is a candidate, and is hard at work to secure the nomination.

The Troy *Times* says that Congressman Morrissey made upwards of $200,000 in stock operations in Wall street last week.

The Menken is announced to appear in a new drama by Dumas, entitled "Lieberto, or the Inconvenience of Photography," in seventeen postures and twenty-five thousand tableaux.

THE CHOLERA IN KANSAS.

Why it is Raging There.

ROCKTON, Ill., July 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

In the Tri-Weekly TRIBUNE of Monday last was a selection entitled "The Mystery of Cholera," in which the writer wonders at its attacking the frontiersmen of Central Kansas, saying that they "breathe a pure atmosphere, eat wholesome food, and take plenty of exercise." For the sake of trembling ones who have supposed that in the above regimen was found a sure cholera preventive, and from this misstatement—not purposely such, but erroneous as from one who knows little or nothing of Kansas—conclude that those who lead a healthful life are as subject to this scourge as they who neglect all precautions, I desire to state some facts. Take the people of Kansas, from the centre to her eastern border, from the Kansas River to the Indian Territories, there is but one in ten who knows anything about pure air, exercise, or—more yet—clean, cool water applied externally or internally.

The prairies are thronged with cattle; the ravines and bluffs with "varmints" that die and die and die, and whose only sepulchre is the buzzards maw. Last August, in a growing and industrious "city," some creature, hidden from view by rank grasses, died in a "college park" where students passed several times each day from the college to their boarding house, and the only notice taken of the foul presence was to turn the head and hold the breath when passing through the strata of stench emanating from the carcass. Mired cattle die on the bottoms within sight and smell of human beings who close the house doors on that side and leave the creature to make a feast for the buzzards. Several hogs were killed by some "varmint" and left in the back yard where they decayed, emitting such an effluvia that I could not go into the kitchen, and nine men passed by them every day and every hour, waiting for some bird of prey to clear away the offal. Everywhere in your walks or drives you come across bleached bones or half decayed carcasses, whose torn flesh shows that clawed or toothed scavengers have been at work. Such things breed cholera.

What does the Kansan eat? Beef done to a crisp, tough and tasteless as sole leather; half-cooked mutton, rolled in a heavy sweet paste; corned meats, fried and buried in fat; soggy wheat biscuits, neither warm nor cold, at every meal, or indigestible corn-pone, which is half grease; pie crust made with tallow and filled with unseasoned pork; no fruit nor vegetables—the first because it is not easily got, the last because these people do not like them. Beans are abominable to them; potatoes are pestiferous. They will eat nothing that cannot be compounded with poorly made sorghum molasses. They deluge themselves with black, bitter coffee, or a reddish fluid which looks like a weak dye, and tastes like nothing else under the sun, and which is called tea. The food of these prairie men is monstrous, as Victor Hugo would say, "impossible." Now this breeds cholera.

They take enough of such exercise as can be got racing horses, but as far as pedestrianism is concerned, he who "travels" a mile or two is thought to be very strong in the legs or very weak in the head. They neither play base ball nor croquet, dance nor skate; they do not hoe their corn; they reap and mow with a machine; they sow wheat and pick blackberries on horseback; they go hunting and fishing in "buggies;" they sit on logs and crack hickory nuts.

The reason for their neglect of water is not that there is none in the State, but that there is not in the family. So long as there is a spring or "crick" within a quarter of a mile, these men who go to a day's work at 10 o'clock see no use in digging a well. The women who have a dozen men to clothe and feed, and all the cows and pigs to look after, have no time to go often for a pail of water, and if they had, it would still be easier to suffer thirst than to "pack" water over the shadeless prairie beneath a fiery July sun or upon a floor of glare December ice. As for the men, they won't "do women's work," and usually find the means of allaying their thirst nearer home. Thus it comes that people wash neither themselves nor their clothes very often, and for the same reason clothes often the leave the washtub browner than when they went in, from close contact with their dirtier garments soaking in "a little mess of water." It is no mystery that the cholera is in Kansas. More people die there of bilious diarrhœa or bowel complaints than all other diseases put together.

E. E. BREWSTER.

The True Indian Policy.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 27.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A common illustration of the folly of Indian warfare is to compute the cost per head to the Government of killing an Indian. Your editorials have had such computations.

Apply this rule to the late rebellion and it will be found that, according to your computation, it cost more to kill a rebel than an Indian.

Mere eating will not satisfy an Indian of the plains. Stealing is his highest glory and comfort.

Any attempt to collect and keep the Indians of the plains in a body upon any reservation will be a failure. An unlimited supply of whiskey might keep them from roaming. Numerous distilleries should be established on the reservation, and frequent issues made. The true policy is simply to protect the lines of travel to the gold regions by frequent forts, place the whole Indian business in the hands of the War Department, so that there shall be no divided authority among them, and make no expeditions or general warfare upon them. They will then gradually pass from existence, as they must in any event, and under any policy.

From North Carolina.

CAIRO, Ill., July 28.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Having spent the last two months in North Carolina, and been in nearly every town in that State, I can say, for the benefit of your readers, that the first election there will go Republican. There is not much talk, but the friends are working hard and sure of success. I met one of your townspeople there with Fuller's Chicago Gold Quartz Separating Machine, which is the best invention of the kind of the age. Mr. Starkweather, the President, informed me that while experimenting there they have run through over $60, and it will pay the stockholders, by the first of January, three times the value of the shares.

R. S. PATTON.

A Growing Place.

EVANSTON JUNCTION, Ill., July 26, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

For three [illegible] past the citizens of our village have been waiting and watching with some anxiety for the arrival of iron for the track of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, the greater part of which was graded [illegible] and forms a junction at Evanston, in Hancock County, with the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad.

Interested in the growth and prosperity of our place, [illegible]

[illegible] These things, with our healthy location, invite emigration to Evanston Junction.

A CITIZEN.

FROM NORTHERN INDIANA.

The Crops—Rome City—Its Manufactures—Convention of Good Templars.

ROME CITY, Ind., July 26, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

A plentiful rain has once more visited us, and vegetation, which but a few hours ago began to show the sere and yellow leaf, lifts up its head and gives thanks for this blessing. Farmers who but yesterday, with expressions of dissatisfaction, told you that the corn and potato crop must be an entire failure, come out this morning, and, with countenances beaming with joy, declare that the prospect of a good crop of both these articles never was better.

This town, located in Noble County, about four miles from the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad, has some attractions which I think may be of some interest to your readers. A town of about six hundred inhabitants, growing, active, and strongly Republican, with fine natural scenery, and good water privileges—one is very favorably impressed with its general appearance. A fine lake or reservoir [illegible] miles in length, built by the State some twenty years ago as a feeder for a canal then under contemplation, but never built, furnishes a fine water privilege which is well improved.

The woolen factory of C. E. Geisendorf & Co., successors to G. W. Geisendorf, is well worth a visit to this town. They are working about forty-five operatives in all, consuming twelve hundred pounds of wool per week. They make the manufacture of yarns a specialty, and, with the use of improved machinery and experienced operatives, have almost reached perfection in that line. They are also manufacturing a fine line of flannels, blankets, etc. A large flouring mill, a saw mill, owned by the same firm, and several other manufacturing establishments, make this town of considerable manufacturing interest in this vicinity.

The Quarterly Convention of Good Templars in the Seventeenth District of Indiana, convened here yesterday, and held a session through the afternoon and entire day to-day. The different Lodges in the District were nearly all represented, and sent the most encouraging reports from their respective localities in relation to the cause of temperance.

OCCASIONAL.

Personal Items.

Merrill, the erring clergyman who lately ran away from Plattsburg, New York, and afterwards sent an affecting tale of his misfortunes to a Troy paper, is to have a trial by the Methodist Church, which will commence in Plattsburg in a few days. His plea for mercy had a powerful effect in New York, and individuals of different denominations were ready to subscribe from $10 to $100 to help him out of debt and difficulty.

Somebody has at length the secret of the *Amazone masquée*. She is declared to be the daughter of a celebrated Wallachian Princess whose adventures made a terrible sensation in Paris some few years ago. The *Amazone masquée*, so goes the legend, has arrived in Paris for the sole purpose of seeking out her mother's destroyer and avenging her memory, and it is for this purpose that she rides all day in the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees, as the identity of the individual in question is only known to her through the portrait which was found attached to a gold chain round her dead mother's neck. The *Amazone* is just five-and-twenty. She had nursed her intention of revenge for years past, but was hitherto compelled to inaction by her husband. Being now released from all restraint by his death, she makes the first use of her freedom to pursue her unknown enemy night and day. She goes armed to the teeth—a pair of pistols in her belt, a long sword by her side. Whether there be the smallest foundation for the tale, we know not, but we must say that in spite of the singularity of her appearance she is never followed by that *escouade* of horsemen who are, in general, beheld galloping after other individuals far less eccentric than the *Amazone*. On the contrary, it would seem as if the sound of her jingling sabre struck terror into the hearts of the *cocodes*, for they fly in a panic at her approach.

Ball's Statue of Edwin Forrest as Coriolanus arrived at Boston from Florence last week, and will soon be placed on exhibition. It is of Italian marble, life size, cost about $11,000 in gold, and is said to be one of the greatest achievements of art ever exhibited in this country.

The probable President elect of Liberia is an Ohioan. The election was held on the 7th of May, and though the result was not made known at last advices, it is believed that the Hon. Edward J. Roye had beaten his two opponents. Mr. Roye was born at Newark, Ohio, February 3, 1815, and educated at the Ohio University at Athens. He lived in Terre Haute from 1838 to 1846. In 1846 he emigrated to Liberia. In 1849 he was elected to the House of Representatives, and chosen its Speaker. He has since served in the Senate, and in 1864 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a position which he still held at the time of the election. He has also engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, owning a vessel, and making money.

General Sylvanus Thayer, of Braintree, Mass., once Commandant of the West Point Academy and a graduate of the class of 1807 at Dartmouth, has given the latter institution $40,000 wherewith to endow a professorship of Architecture and Civil Engineering.

Mr. Oliver H. Geffroy, ex-Treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio, has adopted a peculiar system of electioneering for that office for an additional term. He estimates the office worth about $30,000 a year, and would, if he should be placed in charge of it, turn over $20,000 a year to the Cincinnati Union Bethel.

Nathaniel S. Morgan, late Commander of United States Navy, and a relative of high Government officials, has been arrested in Washington and held to bail for his appearance at court to answer the charge of bigamy. About a year since he married a young lady in that city, while he had a wife in Hartford, Conn. Morgan had the first wife with some relatives in Hartford, and always visited her during his trips to Northern cities, which were very frequent. Thus matters progressed, Morgan having a wife in Hartford and one in Washington, with both of whom he alternately lived, until it was discovered a week ago, when steps were taken to arrest him.

Eight Persons Drowned Near Mount Desert, Maine.

The telegraph brought the sad news of the drowning of four ladies and four gentlemen, off Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Maine, on Wednesday, by the capsizing of their boat. Nine persons in all were in the boat: Rev. R. G. Chase and his wife, Miss Haupt, Miss Tazewell, and Mr. Josiah W. Harmar, of Philadelphia; Mr. F. T. Clark and his wife, and Miss Julia Blake, of Farmington, Mass., and Captain C. Robinson, of Tremont, Me. Miss Blake was the only one of the party saved. Mr. Clark was cashier of the Farmington National Bank, and was held in high esteem in Farmington. He was thirty-three years of age. Mr. Harmar was a nephew of Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, Chairman of the United States Senate in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He graduated at Yale College in 1855, and at the time of this melancholy catastrophe was a lawyer of some prominence in Philadelphia. We understand that some of his relations reside at Malden.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following particulars of the disaster:

"This morning two sail boats, laden with men and women, who were guests at the hotels at Southwest Harbor, left that place to sail round into Bar Harbor. It was of course a pleasure excursion. The boats came round safely, sweeping by our yacht as she lay at anchor, and landing their precious freight at Bay Harbor about ten o'clock, a.m.

"At 1 o'clock p. m. both these boats, and our own yacht as well, got under way to go back to Southwest Harbor again. They were ahead of us, and as the wind and tide were unfavorable they stood far out into the broad and turbulent waters of Frenchman's Bay. How merry with their songs and laughter and salutes those doomed men and women were as they swept down by us and stood out to sea! The wind, which was westerly and came down the bay from the bold mountain shore, was very fitful and gusty, and increased to a gale almost, coming in severe squalls that demanded the utmost attention and caution. The two sail boats, one white and the other blue, held on. The white boat shortened sail, as did we also, and as did another boat up to the windward, for the squalls were furious, but we noticed with wonder that the blue boat kept up all sail. She had eight passengers aboard, who must have already become very wet, if not alarmed.

"She was about a mile ahead, and one-half point on our weather bow, close by 'Egg Rock,' which sticks up in the middle of Frenchman's Bay, about six miles from Bar Harbor, when suddenly she lay down almost flat on the water under a heavy squall which also forced us into a tight place for a moment. I exclaimed to our crew, 'that boat will capsize if they are not careful,' and the words were no sooner uttered than her bow swung slowly up into the air, and down she went, by the stern, into the open jaws of the hungry, roaring sea. Her sails floated for about four minutes, and then all was gone. There was nothing to be seen or heard of [illegible] boat or party. The hungry waves had swallowed [illegible]

COSTUME.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

[illegible]

[illegible] a wooden gallery had to be run up between their lodgings."

It may be said that in all this we are ungenerous and ungrateful, and that in discussing the costume of women we are touching on a question which pertains to women more than to men. But is that so? Are we not, by thus exposing what is false, filthy and meretricious seeking to lead what was once dignified by the name of "the fair sex" from a course alike unbecoming and undignified to one more worthy of the sex and its attributes? Most men like to please women, and most women like to please men. For, as has been well said, "*Pour plaire aux femmes il faut être considéré des hommes, et pour être considéré des hommes il faut savoir plaire aux femmes.*" We have a right to suppose that women do not adopt a fashion or a costume unless they suppose that it will add to their attractions in general, and possibly also please men in particular. This being so, it may be well to observe that these fashions do not please or attract men, for we know they are but the inventions of some vulgar, selfish *perruquier* or *modiste*. We may add that if we want to study the nude we can do so in the sculpture galleries, or among the Tableaux Vivants at our ease; and that for well-bred or well-educated and well-born women or even for our fashionable and fast women, to approximate in their manners, habits, and dress to the members of the *demi-monde* is a mistake, and a grievous one, if they wish to be really and adequately appreciated by men whose good opinion, if not more, they would desire to possess.

ALMSHOUSE HORRORS.

Frightful Cruelties in a New Jersey Almshouse.

[From the New York Tribune, July 27.]

There is great excitement at Paterson concerning the Almshouse investigation. A committee of the Common Council are in session every evening examining witnesses, but the people are represented as dissatisfied with this method of getting at the truth, and a public meeting is proposed for Monday. Meanwhile the editors of the *Guardian*, who have been arrested for libel, continue to publish affidavits from alleged victims of the horrible treatment of Sigler, the keeper. Sigler still has charge of the institution. Some portions of the published affidavits we give below.

Belinda Murray was in the Almshouse last fall, during her confinement, having also her boy Georgie, less than two years old. Concerning the treatment of herself and little boy, she says:

"I was sick in the outhouse, and I could not get the wet and soiled diapers washed or dried [illegible]

[illegible]

AN AW[illegible]

A Woman and [illegible] Children [illegible]

[From the Prescott [illegible] Telegraph.]

One of the most awful [illegible] happened in this section of Canada, occurred on the 15th of July, in the township of Augusta, whereby the wife of an old [illegible] settler, named Lavery, and four little children, were burned literally to ashes. The Lavery family, consisting of the father, who is an old man of seventy years, his wife and five children, occupied a log house sixteen feet square, built near a bank. John, the eldest of the children, about seventeen years of age, had been for some time past working for his uncle some distance away, but on that fatal night had returned home. As soon as he arrived, at rather a late hour, his mother lighted a fire and prepared him some food. The cookstove stood in a kind of porch or stoop in front of the house, and he observed before going to bed, which he did after eating his supper about ten o'clock, that a brisk fire was still burning in the stove. His mother retired about the same time as himself, and his father and the children sometime previous. The room on the ground floor contained two beds, one of which was occupied by this boy John, and the other by his mother and three children, viz: Mary, aged seven years, James, three years, and Alice, an infant about six months old. The room above was occupied by the father and Cecilia, a girl about nine years old. In his evidence before the Coroner's jury, John Lavery states that he awoke about midnight and discovered that the porch where the cookstove stood was on fire. He immediately got up and opened the door, when the flames burst into the room. He tried to open the outer door, but it being latched and hooked, the fire drove him away before he could succeed. His mother was awakened by the noise he made in trying to open the door and got out of bed. He next attempted to break out the window, but he broke the glass only, the sash refusing to give way. He then ran up stairs and called his mother to follow him. But a mother's love prevailed over the motive to self-preservation, and instead of seeking her own safety she went towards the bed where her children were lying, to try to rescue them. But her efforts were vain, and she perished with them in the flames. When the boy went up stairs he found his father had got out of bed, and he called to him to jump out of the window, which was open. The upper room was then full of smoke and the floor and the roof were both on fire. The boy jumped from the window himself, and then looked for a ladder to assist his father, but the latter had meanwhile jumped from the [illegible]

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

The hop louse threatens to [illegible]

[illegible]

The Horrid [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of other counties, wheat is suffering severely from the scab.

A meeting of the Directors of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin Railroad will be held in Champaign August 6th.

The Peoria *Democrat* notes the arrest of Nimrod Morgan, a convict who escaped from the Penitentiary at Joliet some eight or nine months since. He was quietly engaged in farming. The same paper says that on Thursday night the jailor of the Fulton County jail, at Lewiston, on going to lock up the cells, was attacked by six of the prisoners, at the head of whom was John Arnold, who is awaiting trial on the charge of murdering the Deputy Sheriff. Bricks, clubs and fists were used, but the insurgents were finally repulsed and locked up.

A few days since, about four miles southeast of Alhambra, a little daughter of J. Purcell, Esq., while trying to keep a colt out of the way of a reaping machine which was at work, accidentally stepped in front of the knives of the machine, and her foot was nearly severed from the limb just above the ankle. She was also wounded in the thigh by the knives.

WISCONSIN.

The Manitowoc *Tribune* says of the harbor improvement at that place, that three cribs have been sunk at the mouth of the river, and three more are ready to sink as soon as the dredge shall prepare a place for them. A large number of men are employed.

A Vernon County paper says an infant child of Henry Smith, in the town of Stark, died on the 28th from strangulation by a grain of corn which had lodged in the windpipe on the 20th.

A new Court House, to cost from $25,000 to $30,000, is being built at Prairie du Chien, says the *Courier*.

The German press of Milwaukee publish a call for a mass meeting of the Germans of that city on the evening of the 27th, to protest against any and all attempts to establish "puritanical temperance and Sunday laws" in that State.

The Elkhorn *Independent* says that "there was recently recorded at the Register's office in Elkhorn, a mortgage for five million dollars. It was given by the Western Union Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as it is understood to extend and complete the road. We understand the road is to be extended further westward, and rumor has it that an outlet is to be built to Chicago over the grade of the Wisconsin Central."

Platteville and Grant County are agitating the subject of voting aid to the Dubuque, Platteville & Milwaukee Railroad.

A steamboat has been launched upon Fox Lake. Its boiler is a six horse power, and it is a no-decker.

The horses "Prairie Boy," of Fond du Lac, and "Yankee Boy," of Ripon, trotted at Beaver Dam on the 20th. The Yankee won every heat, the best time made being 2:47.

The Janesville *Gazette* says: "Governor Fairchild visited Janesville recently, and after a full consultation with those who have been identified with the Rock River improvement interest, appointed a committee to prepare a full report, to be used by our Representatives in Congress in securing the aid of the Government, and to awaken the people to the importance of the work. The committee consists of the Mayors of Janesville, Beloit, Watertown and Fond du Lac, and Messrs. Satterlee Clark, of Dodge, and H. Richardson, Hiram Bowen and A. M. Thompson, of Rock. Persons possessing facts, information or statistics upon the subject, are requested to communicate with the committee."

IOWA.

The Silver Cornet Band of Ottumwa will give a grand musical festival on the 30th instant, and have invited a number of bands from other places to join them.

The Wapello *Republican* says that the first survey of the Cedar Rapids & Burlington Railroad was completed to that place last week. The same paper tells about a man who has 5,000 bushels of corn, for which he was offered at one time 85 cents a bushel, but demanded $1. His corn is now heating, and he is likely to lose the whole of it. Another man has 1,000 bushels of wheat, for which he was offered $3 per bushel, for which he cannot now get $1.50.

The corner-stone of a soldiers' monument was laid in Tipton on the 4th, and the base will be at once placed in position.

A young son of J. Wright, who resides about three miles south of Anderson's Grove, Jasper County, was in the field mowing when a little son of Mr. P. Bell, aged eight or nine years, came up behind the Wright boy, unperceived, so closely that the point of the scythe as it swung round, pierced his heart and he died instantly.

The Davenport *Gazette* is informed that trains on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will on the 29th run to Colfax, twelve miles west of Newton and one hundred and fifty-two miles from Davenport. The road is expected to be completed to Des Moines by the 20th of August, and the engineers are locating the route from there to Council Bluffs.

The Fremont County *Times* reports that [illegible]

[illegible] feet deep, and then insert in the [illegible] immense blast of powder. At [illegible] day, the match was applied, a [illegible] of smoke and sand arose, and [illegible] was heard, and the last of [illegible] ficent rock, still huge in its [illegible] weighing hundreds of tons, [illegible] seething cauldron below.

The National Bank [illegible] Bridgeport, Conn.

[From the New Haven Journal, [illegible]

Last Saturday W. Howard Barnum, of the Pequonnock Bank, in [illegible] asked leave of absence to go to [illegible] promising to return on Tuesday [illegible] No suspicions of anything wrong [illegible] tertained, but certain circumstances [illegible] preparatory examination of the [illegible] enough was discovered to warrant [illegible] clusion that false entries had been [illegible] that Barnum was a defaulter to the [illegible]

It was subsequently ascertained [illegible] had run away with about [illegible] belonging for the most part to [illegible] and that he had not stolen the [illegible] ing to the bank. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mexican Thievishness.

The Brownsville (Texas) [illegible]

[illegible]

An Innocent A[illegible]

In New York, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July [illegible].

The following is the official exhibit of the business of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city, for the week ending July [illegible]:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July [illegible].

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July [illegible], 1867.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..............July [illegible].

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP LINE

CARRYING U. S. MAIL,

FROM NEW YORK, July 14

And every second Saturday thereafter.

[illegible]

Educational.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

[illegible]

WM. B. ROGERS, President.

Lottery.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$384,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

Is the largest and best arranged Hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

General Notices.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11th. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

Important to Travellers.

I will send an article of safety to every Traveller on receipt of 25 cents.

Address P. O. Box 1979, Philadelphia.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*[illegible] p. m.	*[illegible] p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dixon Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.

[illegible]

Proposals.

Convict Labor to Let.

PROPOSALS Wanted for Employing the Convict Labor in the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet.

Sealed Proposals are hereby solicited for the hire of the labor of one thousand male, and thirty female convicts, in the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet, in such numbers and at such employments as bidders may desire, for two years or less.

The state will also rent to contractors such shop room and motive power as they may want, and the bids must state the amount the bidders propose to pay for such shop room and motive power.

The contractors will be required to furnish their own tools, machinery and superintendence.

The state will furnish the necessary guards to watch the convicts while at work. The convicts are worked ten hours a day from the 20th of March to the 20th of September, and during the rest of the year from sunrise to sunset.

The branches of labor at present carried on in the Penitentiary are those of Cooperage (about 200 men), Boot and Shoe Making, Cigar Making, Tailoring, Stone Cutting, Stone Quarrying, Wagon Making, Saddlery and Harness Making, Machinery, Blacksmithing and Painting, and the convict labor engaged in these employments is included in that to be now let by contract.

There are also extensive facilities in the Penitentiary for a car manufactory and other mechanical and manufacturing purposes not above enumerated. There is ample working room in all the shops and in the yard.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond to the State of Illinois in the sum of $5,000, with good and sufficient sureties that the person making his bid will, in case his bid is accepted, execute a bond for the faithful performance of the terms of his contract.

The proposals for bids will be opened, and the contracts let to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 6th of August next, at the Office of the Commissioners, in the Penitentiary at Joliet, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids, the acceptance of which they may not deem to be for the interests of the State.

For further particulars the Warden of the Penitentiary or the undersigned may be applied to.

ANDREW SHUMAN, Chicago,
ROBERT E. LOGAN, Morrison,
JOHN REID, Joliet,
Penitentiary Commissioners.

Joliet, Ill., July 20, 1867.

Improvement of Harbor at Michigan City, Indiana.

[illegible] OFFICE, Main street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 19, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in Duplicate, will be received at this office until [illegible] p. m. Wednesday, August 7th, 1867, for furnishing the necessary materials and constructing and putting in place six hundred and ten (610) running feet (more or less) of pier work at Michigan City harbor. The piers to be composed of cribs, thirty-two (32) feet long, twenty (20) feet wide, and to be not less the five (5) feet above the surface of high water. [illegible]

[illegible]

Brevet Colonel J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

Watches.

Superior Imitation

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

[illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO., 43 & 44 Nassau-st., New York.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and [illegible]-ST., NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only true Dye. No disappointment. [illegible] Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Personal.

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible] P. O. Box 233.

Astrology.

Your Future Prospects in Life are surely revealed by Dr. [illegible]. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE [illegible]

Those who Desire Brilliancy of Complexion

Must purify and enrich the blood, which Helmbold's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla invariably does. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla

Cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Not a Few!

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is a remedy of the utmost value.

The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.

Howard Association Reports, for Young Men, on the Crime of Solitude, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Ladies Beware!

Of the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and Beautiful Complexion

Follows the use of Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions

Of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

In the Spring and Summer Months,

The system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and sexual diseases. Call at his office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultation free. P. O. Box 134. His guide to health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

Medical.

THIS IS THE SEASON

[illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible]

S—T—1860—X.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots and Herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp.

Beware of Counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

NEW YORK.

Railroad Bonds.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

Railroad Co.

Are now constructing a Railroad from

Omaha, Nebraska,

Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making, with its connections, an unbroken line

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Company now offer a limited number of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first day of January and July, in the City of New York, at the rate of

SIX PER CENT IN GOLD,

At Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, etc., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done September 1st of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, Cal., during 1870.

Means of the Company.

Estimating the distance to be built by the Union Pacific to be 1,565 miles, the United States Government issues its Six per cent Thirty-year Bonds to the Company as the road is finished, at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile, amounting to $44,208,000.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which, by Special Act of Congress, are made a First Mortgage on the entire line, the bonds of the United States being subordinate to them.

The Government makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, estimated to be worth $30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, $118,416,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers, to amount to one hundred million dollars exclusive of equipment.

Prospects for Business.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished, for the month of May, were $251,255. These sectional earnings, as the road progresses, will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

Value and Security of the Bonds.

The Company respectfully submit, that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended; on 335 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 182 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost, of

Nine per Cent,

And it is believed that on the completion of the road like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and intend to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New York by the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.;
Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall-st.;
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,

And by BANKS and BANKERS generally, throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Subscriptions received in Chicago by
GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., 49 Lasalle-st.,
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 47 Clark-st.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

White Lead.

OLDEST

WHITE LEAD

And Oil Establishment in the Mississippi Valley.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO. ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1851.

CHARLES E. VICKERS, Secretary.
THOMAS RICHESON, President.

COLLIER CO.'S MANUFACTURES

FOR SALE BY
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
[illegible]
J. H. REED & CO.
And all Wholesale Druggists.

ST. LOUIS LEAD AND OIL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE

AND

STANDARD PURE

WHITE LEAD.

TRADE MARK

The Company also prepare White Lead, brands, [illegible] Union, Superior, Premium. [illegible] Sold in Chicago by [illegible] & DWYER, HOOKER & CO., and all Wholesale Druggists.

Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proofs of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as HARMLESS AS WATER.

[From one of the first Chemists of the country.]

[illegible] BROADWAY, July [illegible], 18[illegible].

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth styled "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. An impartial sample of the "SOZODONT" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemist.

Read the testimony of a few of the many Eminent Clergymen and their Families of New York City, who, having used the SOZODONT for a long time past, and convinced of its eminent and invaluable qualities, give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E., City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. E. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane-st.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church Sixteenth-st.
Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.
Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.
Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

[From G. F. J. Colburn, Pastor & Dentist, [illegible], New York.]

The Popular Dentifrice known as "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

[From Hon. Ex-Gov. Pennington, Newark, N. J., late Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington.]

"I have used, as a cleanser of the teeth, a preparation called SOZODONT, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. Van Buskirk, as a chemist, is a guarantee of merit to all articles bearing his name."

[From Mr. J. R. Dillingham, Dentist, Boston, Mass.]

"Having used, personally, and in my practice, for some time past, the Dentrifice called SOZODONT, I find it the best preparation I have yet used for hardening the gums, and cleansing and preserving the teeth; it gives to the mouth a clearness, thereby correcting any disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, which I have been unable to obtain in any other preparation. It is an elegant toilet article, and well worthy the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. C. B. Thurston, Dentist, Newark, N. J.]

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivalled excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. During my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, as being the most efficacious, as well as delicious, dentrifice in use, and well calculated as a preservative for the teeth."

[From Alexander N. Dougherty, M. D., late one of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.]

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have, for some time past, permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. A. T. Johnson, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.]

"DEAR SIR: Two years since, a friend of mine from New York, sent me a bottle of your dentrifice, very properly called SOZODONT, with [illegible] request that I should give [illegible] a trial. I did so, and was convinced it was destined to take the place of all preparations for the teeth. I have been engaged in the practice of Dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time, among all the preparations for the teeth offered to the public, I must say that, from personal experience, the SOZODONT bears off the palm. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration."

From James Mairs, M. D., 37 Clinton Place, New York.

"DEAR SIR: For some time past I have been making use of your SOZODONT. At the time I began to use it, my gums were very tender and painful to the touch, and had been so for a considerable length of time. After using the SOZODONT a few times, they were entirely relieved, and have remained so ever since. I consider the SOZODONT the most convenient, efficient, satisfactory, and pleasant dentrifice in use—indispensable to all well regulated toilets.

Yours, [illegible] respectfully."

See testimony in Treatise on Popular Dentistry, and be Convinced.

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,
CHEMISTS,
PHYSICIANS,
MINISTERS,
LITERARY MEN,
MERCHANTS,
BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF OUR

Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,

"SOZODONT,"

Has brought out many villainous imitations put up by unprincipled venders, which they try to palm off on the unsuspecting public, and on which they can make at least one hundred per cent., while the profit on the

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive materials used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the country.

Beware of [illegible] under similar names.

HALL & RUCKEL,

New York.

Medical.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Hottentots

Have long used

BUCHU

For a variety of diseases.

It was borrowed from these simple practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, by whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has

NOW COME INTO GENERAL USE

It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

DISEASES OF THE

Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA

Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions.

TO NEGLECT THEM,

However slight may be the attack,

Is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

OUR FLESH AND BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

Infancy to Old Age,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subject to these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an sure remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu,

Are [illegible] taken in early stages of the disease.

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the custom of nearly all the physicians, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic. This proprietor, with upwards of

THIRTY THOUSAND

UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES

And hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years,

Has not been in the Habit of Resorting to their Publication.

He does not do this from the fact that his remedies rank as standard!

THEY DO NOT NEED

TO BE

PROPPED UP BY CERTIFICATES.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,

LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN,

SHOULD STAND

Simple, Pure and Majestic,

Having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID & FLUID EXTRACTS

Embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named.

THEY ARE LEFT

To the Inspection of All

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE

Test of their Properties,

Will be a comparison with those set forth in the

United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience.

And we believe them to be reliable, [illegible]

Permanent Success

AND

Mr. Helmbold's Success is certainly [illegible] Facie Evidence.

[illegible]

Druggist and [illegible] Warehouse, [illegible]

For [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1867.

THE CITY.

THE NEW WATER ENGINES will be started at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will thereafter, materially increase the supply of water to the citizens.

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.—A meeting of the members of this association will be held this morning, in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, at 9½ o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting.

LOST.—In going to or returning from the fire on Milwaukee avenue, Sunday night, two pants, one [illegible] of rubber, were lost from the steamer "Frank Sherman." The finder will be rewarded upon returning them to the engine house, or to the Fire Marshal's office No. 142 Madison street.

EMPLOYMENT.—All persons having employment of any kind for men or boys, are requested to apply at the Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association, Methodist Church Block, where numbers are applying daily for work.

FIRE.—At ten minutes past 11 o'clock last night an alarm was struck from Box No. 126, at the corner of North Kinzie and LaSalle streets. The [illegible] at the Clark street bridge. The flames were put out before the arrival of the engines. The interior was a little scorched.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The propeller "Union," Captain George Davis, will leave her dock at Kinzie street bridge on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock on an excursion to the beautiful Lake Superior region. Special rates of fare have been arranged for the round trip. Particulars may be obtained at [illegible] and 213 South Water street.

VOCAL CULTURE AND ELOCUTION.—A class is now being formed to take lessons in the development of the organs of the voice and in the principles of elocution, of the [illegible] elocutionist, Professor Murdoch, (late Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution in the Albany Law School.) Parties wishing to join such a class will obtain full information by calling on F. J. Smith, President Young Men's Literary Society, room No. 1 Reynold's Block.

ORIENTAL LODGE RECEPTION.—The new Masonic Hall recently constructed by the members of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., at No. 122 La Salle street, will this evening be thrown open for the inspection of the lady and gentlemen friends of the members. At the same time a general invitation to attend is extended to all interested. The uninitiated will have a good opportunity of viewing the interior of what is claimed to be the finest Masonic hall in the world.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND LECTURE ROOM.—A meeting will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, in the lecture room of the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report from the committee appointed at a former meeting, on the advisability of moving for the establishment of a public library and lecture room in the West Division. All interested in the projected enterprise are requested to be present.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—Yesterday forenoon one of the sailors attached to the bark Badger State, which was moored to the upper railroad bridge in South Branch, was crossing the river in a yawl boat, after having fastened some lines to the dock, when the tug Oriole was steaming down. Before the engine could be stopped the tug struck the yawl boat, which was right in her path, with such violence, that the sailor was precipitated into the river and dragged down under the tug. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain, and up to late in the evening his body had not been recovered.

DISINFECTANTS.—Among the more recent discoveries for disinfecting purposes is Broad's Patent Fumigating Cholera Disinfectant, an article of rare combination, and fully endorsed by our Chicago Board of Health and by all our leading wholesale druggists. For the sick room it is unsurpassed, and for plumbing or clothing infected by disease of any kind, it cannot be excelled. This article has been used extensively in New York for the disinfection of sewers and other purposes, and with the valuable endorsements in its favor, must commend itself to the public of our city.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Aldermanic Visitors—Loafers on the Streets.

Assessment Rolls Confirmed—The North Clark Street Case—The Roll Invalidated by Non-Publication.

The Nicolson Suits Against the City—Street Improvements and Cleaning.

Fish Inspection—The City Slaughter House.

Scarcity of Water—A New City Hall.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, His Honor the Mayor in the chair. Present, Aldermen Cox, Knickerbocker, D'Wolf, Dixon, Barrett, Wicker, Finnucan, Raber, Wallwork, Walsh, Schaller, McAllister, Rafferty, Comiskey, Woodard, Carpenter, Holden, Bixby, Ackhoff, Buehler, Casselman, Franzen, Beebe, Engel, Shintz, Lawson, O'Sullivan.

[illegible]

The Mayor stated that a delegation of the Common Council of the city of Springfield was at present in Chicago. They had completed the business upon which they came, and he deemed it eminently proper that the courtesies of the city should now be extended them.

On motion, Ald. Woodard, Lawson and Raber were appointed a committee to call upon the members of the Springfield Common Council, at the Tremont House, at 9 o'clock on the following morning, and welcome them on behalf of the city.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Petition of [illegible] & Co. to be allowed to connect with the Chicago & St. Louis Road. Railroad Committee.

Petition asking that free license be granted Mrs. Mary Smith. Referred to the Mayor, with power to act.

Petition of Joel L. Reese, a discharged soldier, for a free license to peddle, [illegible]. Referred to the Mayor, with power to act.

Petition of property holders on Milwaukee avenue, asking that the ordinance providing for paving that Avenue be not carried out, since their property will not be materially benefited thereby. Committee on Local Assessments.

Petition of A. Kovats, Justice, asking for the appointment of another constable. Referred to the Mayor.

Petition of W. H. Eddy, John R. Walsh, Edward Ely, and A. Reed & Son, asking the passage of the following:

AN ORDINANCE to prevent loafing around stairways and public or private houses or places of amusement:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago. That any person or persons that shall be found sitting or standing around any entrance to any office or place of business, or private house or houses, or sitting on the railing around any of the above named places, shall be deemed guilty of loafing, and on conviction shall be fined a sum not exceeding $100 nor less than $25; for the second he shall be fined a sum not less than $30 nor exceeding $100, and for the third offence not less than $100. This ordinance shall not apply to the owners or occupants of tenements of the places herein named, except so far as to prevent the occupants of rooms or offices above stores, dwellings or other places named in this ordinance from standing around the entrance to such rooms or offices, who shall in all respects be subject to the penalties of this ordinance.

Leave to withdraw granted.

Petition of H. B. Hill, No. 22 and 24 LaSalle street, asking compensation in the sum of $1,[illegible] for damages received by reason of sand, &c., placed before his premises on account of the Washington Street Tunnel. Referred to Board of Public Works.

Petition of Mrs. Whittaker for a free license. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Petition of James Wilden asking remission of fine. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Communication of James Walden inviting the Mayor and Common Council to attend the dedication of the National Cemetery, at Antietam, on the 17th of September. Accepted and placed on file.

The following communication was received from the Board of Public Works:

The Board of Public Works expect to let steam on the new Water Works engine to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of starting and testing it. The Board would be pleased to have present members of your honorable body to witness the trial.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

[illegible]

ALD. [illegible] offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the Common Council of this city, that the scavengers or the owners of [illegible] in the habit of dumping night soil within the boundaries of this city, thereby creating a nuisance and endangering the health of the citizens; be it

Resolved, That the honorable Board of Health of this city be requested to inform this body by what authority the said nuisance is permitted, and why it cannot be abated.

WATER ON MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

Ald. Buehler also offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The present supply of water, furnished by a [illegible] pipe on Milwaukee avenue, is inadequate to the wants of the surrounding community; be it

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be requested to connect the water pipes of that street, as soon as practicable, with the main pipes on Chicago avenue.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Ald. Comiskey offered the following:

Resolved, By the Mayor and Aldermen, that the Board of Guardians of the Reform School be and they are hereby respectfully requested to release from said school, Michael Fitzgerald.

Ald. Wicker moved that it be referred to the Guardians of the Reform School.

Ald. Comiskey called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas, 14; nays, 13, as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Cox, Knickerbocker, D'Wolf, Dixon, Wicker, Raber, Woodard, Holden, Bixby, Beebe, Engel, Lawson, O'Sullivan, and the Mayor—14.

Nays—Ald. Barrett, Finnucan, Wallwork, Walsh, Schaller, McAllister, Rafferty, Comiskey, Carpenter, Ackhoff, Buehler, Casselman, Franzen—13.

So the motion was agreed to.

A CITY HALL.

Ald. Knickerbocker offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The best interests of the city of Chicago demand that steps should be taken toward the securing of a site for a city hall at an early day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to examine and recommend to this Council some proper site for a new city hall, together with the terms upon which such site can be secured by the city.

PAVING OF NORTH CLARK STREET.

Ald. O'Sullivan offered the following, which was adopted:

In view of the serious neglect of the corporation newspaper in not publishing on Saturday last the assessment roll of North Clark street, thereby preventing a much needed improvement for the present year, be it

Ordered, That the City Clerk be, and is hereby, instructed to make diligent inquiry as to the cause of such neglect, and report to this Council at its next meeting such facts as he may be able to ascertain in relation thereto.

THE CITY SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The ordinance concerning an ordinance relative to the establishment of a slaughter house, laid on the table at the last meeting, was then taken up.

Ald. Dixon moved that it be laid on the table.

Ald. McAllister moved as an amendment that it be passed.

The yeas and nays were called for and were ordered.

Ald. Holden hoped the ordinance would not pass. Mr. Turner had been persecuted. The matter was now in the courts, and he hoped the decision would be left to them.

Ald. Knickerbocker spoke in favor of confirming the ordinance. Mr. Turner had not been persecuted, but he had been fined for violating a law.

The yeas and nays being taken on Ald. McAllister's motion, resulted—yeas, 14; nays, 13—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Cox, Knickerbocker, Barrett, Wicker, Wallwork, Schaller, McAllister, Rafferty, Comiskey, Carpenter, Bixby, Franzen, Lawson and O'Sullivan—14.

Nays—Ald. D'Wolf, Dixon, Finnucan, Raber, Walsh, Woodard, Holden, Ackhoff, Buehler, Casselman, Beebe, Engel and Shintz—13.

When his name was called, Ald. Schaller said that at the last meeting he had moved to lay the matter on the table, in order to get information. He would have voted against giving the contract to Ross & Sherwin in the first instance, but the contract had been made, and he believed it should be carried out. He would vote yes.

Ald. Comiskey, when his name was called, said that the votes of members in the Council had been changed by dishonorable means. Men who had steadily voted for the ordinance had changed their votes, and voted nay. He would therefore change his vote, and vote yea.

So the ordinance was passed.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and moved to lay that motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were called for, were ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas, 16; nays, 11—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Cox, Knickerbocker, D'Wolf, Barrett, Wicker, Wallwork, Schaller, McAllister, Rafferty, Comiskey, Woodard, Carpenter, Bixby, Franzen, Lawson and O'Sullivan—16.

[illegible]

For [illegible] of Ogden's addition. Passed.

For new [illegible] and a [illegible] Canal street, from [illegible] street to West Madison street. [illegible]

For a sidewalk on the south side of Chicago avenue, from Milwaukee avenue to Carpenter street. Passed.

For a sidewalk on the south side of Park avenue, from Oakley street to Western avenue. Passed.

For a sidewalk on the north side of West Jackson street, from Robey to Hoyne street. Passed.

For a sidewalk on the east side of Hoyne street, from West Madison street to [illegible], lot 1, block 5, Ogden's addition.

The Council then, at ten minutes past ten o'clock, on motion of Ald. Comiskey, adjourned.

BASE BALL.

Close of the Tournament.

Concluding Game Between the Nationals and Atlantics.

The Washington Club Victorious by a Score of 78 Against 17—Analysis.

Departure of the Nationals for Home.

Yesterday was the closing day of the Base Ball Tournament in this city. The main features of the occasion had passed away with the preceding week, and it was not anticipated that the game between the Nationals and the Atlantic nine of this city would attract that number of spectators, or develop that interest which the exciting contests of the last week brought out. Still, enough interest yet remained to draw a very respectable gathering of people to Dexter Park to see the last game of the great nine before their final departure from our city. In spite of the early hour for which the contest was set down—ten o'clock—the people were on their way to the grounds by nine, and when the time for calling the game was at hand, there were present not less than 3,000 spectators.

A considerable time was spent in taking the photographs of the nines in groups, so that it was at least 11 o'clock before the grounds were finally cleared and the game began, with the

NATIONAL'S FIRST INNINGS.

The toss was won by the Atlantic nine, and the Nationals took their innings. Parker gained his first off a long hit to left field, and went to his second on a passed ball. He was brought home by a hit from Williams to right field. Wright sent his ball safe to Burton, who "muffed" it, and he gained his first. A passed ball took Wright home. Robinson hit his ball just as Wright had. Fox went to first on a hit to centre field. Fletcher made his first, carrying to third base, and Norton hit hard into right field, Burton not starting till the ball had struck the ground. Smith's ball struck the home base, and he was put out running to his first. Berthrong hit to Kinzie, and made his first by that fielder's "muffing." Parker brought in Norton from a hit to left field, and Williams' hard centre field hit took in Berthrong [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Excelsior [illegible] Club.

A meeting of the Excelsior Club was held last evening at their rooms on LaSalle street, the President, Mr. J. J. Gillespie, in the chair.

The conduct of the club at the National game and the comments of the newspaper press of this city in reference to the game of that club with the Excelsior nine was taken up. A lengthy discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Gillespie, Goodrich, Willard and Chambers, the universal sentiment being that the game was fairly conducted, and that no attempt was made by the National nine to throw the game.

A committee of three was appointed, and directed to prepare resolutions, expressive of the views of the club, in reference to the matter, with instructions to report this evening.

The names of several persons were proposed and elected members of the Club.

It was resolved to send a challenge from the second nine of the Excelsior Club to the first nine of the Amateur Club, of Chicago, to play a match, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Goodrich, Goodsell and Stanway, appointed to make arrangements for the match.

Messrs. Willard, Morris and Goodsell were appointed a committee to prepare designs for a badge, characteristic of membership in the club.

Messrs. Goodrich, Chambers and Smith were instructed to prepare resolutions of thanks to various persons for their aid in making the late tournament a success.

The Secretary was directed to request all persons who had in charge tickets for sale at the late tournament to report their sales at the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned until to-night.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Base Betrayer and His Heartbroken Victim.

She Seeks to End Her Sorrows in Death.

A melancholy history of betrayal, desertion and attempted suicide, relating to a young girl belonging to this city, has just been brought to light in the neighboring village of Milwaukee. About midnight on Friday, while two members of the police force were crossing Menomonee bridge, screams for help were heard, and, on proceeding to the spot with a boat, they discovered a young woman floating down the stream, and buoyed up by her garments, like the drowning Ophelia, and calling aloud for assistance. Unlike that unhappy maiden, however, she was not "pulled from her melodious lay to muddy death." She was rescued by the two friendly policemen, to whom she related her pitiful story.

The unfortunate was a young girl about twenty years old, [illegible] prepossessing in appearance, and her general appearance denoting respectability. Her name was Mary Alice Barker, the daughter of a widow who keeps a boarding house on LaSalle street, Chicago. Some time ago she formed the acquaintance of a young man who had been introduced to her under the assumed name of Edward Jameson. He was a runner for a grocery store. He soon succeeded in winning the affections of the maiden, and under a solemn promise of marriage he seduced her. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

New Suits—Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

[illegible]

BURGLARS AROUND.

A Male Spy in Female Attire.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Bids were opened yesterday afternoon for the filling, grading and paving of Milwaukee avenue from Desplaines street to Elston road. The following proposals were submitted:

Thomas P. Ohrman, $61,[illegible]

John C. Evans & Co., $[illegible],470.

John McMahon, $2.10 per square yard for the wooden block pavement; $2.15 for the Nicolson pavement, and pay the royalty.

Thomas Moliton and Samuel S. Greeley, filling, $1.[illegible] per cubic yard; wall nr. $[illegible] per cubic cord; Nicolson pavement (patent included), $2.23 per square yard.

DeGolyer & McClellan, $1.94 per square yard for paving without strips; $2.10 with strips; curb work, $[illegible] per 100 feet; filling, per cubic yard, 48 cents.

J. H. Farrell & Co., building walls, $19 per cord; filling, 75 cents per yard; paving (with or without strips), $2 per square yard; re-building old walls, $10 per cord.

A. J. McLean and John A. Nelson, curb walls, $[illegible].75 per cord; filling, 65 cents per cubic yard; paving complete, with the Nicolson pavement, (including patent fee,) $1.94 per square yard; paving complete, with wooden block pavement, without strips, $1.94 per square yard.

Robert Stewart & Co., paving with strips, $25,173; without strips, $25,171; curb walls, $18.50; filling, per cubic yard, 75 cents.

The following bids were also received for the construction of a new bridge over the river at Chicago avenue:

Clark, Lyman & Co., propose to build a new bridge, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Board for $[illegible],000.

Fox & Howard offer to do the same for $[illegible],300.

Alexander Miller & Co., for $24,750.

The contract has not yet been awarded.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies' Discard Injurious Paddings.—Madam Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develop the bust physiologically. Depot, 907 Broadway, New York. For sale by first class druggists everywhere, and at the Ladies' Furnishing Store 86 State street, Crosby's Opera House, Chicago. Send for circulars.

Moth and Freckles.—The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations called Moth and Freckles, is Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. For sale by all Druggists.

"Juniper Tar Soap" Cures Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Humors, and all other cutaneous affections, rendering the skin smooth and soft. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, successors to Caswell, Mack & Co. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

At Huntley Grove, July 17th, by the Rev. Daniel Chapman, Mr. WILLIAM WHITNEY, of Chicago, and Miss LUCY A. SCOTT, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 13th of June last, from the effects of a burn caused by the explosion of kerosene, JOHN A., son of Oliver J. Jacobs, 86 Fourth-av.

Taken away in his early day,
Ere sin with its chains had bound him;
With fault forgiven, he dwells in Heaven,
Where angel bands hover 'round him.
But they who are left of their child-love bereft,
Though enwrapped in the mantle of sorrow—
Who have promised to meet him, and joyfully greet him,
May hope for a radiant to-morrow.

In this city, July 29th, ANDREW DEVOY, aged 72 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

At Cottage Grove, July 29th, of cholera infantum, HENRY WALL[illegible], youngest son of M. B. Smith, aged 11 months.

Funeral from residence, in grove opposite Chicago University, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock p. m. Friends invited to attend.

In this city, on the 29th inst., Mrs. JOANNA FITZGIBBON, aged 62 years, wife of E. Fitzgibbon.

Funeral from the residence, No. 1217 Third-st., on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 11 a. m. Friends are invited without further notice.

At Geneva, July 28th, JULIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Horace A. and Emma E. Marlatt, aged 18 months and 15 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Wednesday forenoon, from the residence, 336 [illegible]-st. Friends of the family are invited.

Amusements.

FAREWELL TOUR

OF

DAN RICE'S

GREAT SHOW

AND

School of Educated Animals,

LAST DAY BUT TWO!

Which will exhibit in CHICAGO, foot of Randolph-st., for four days only, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 29th, 30th and 31st, and August 1st, 1867. DAN RICE most positively appearing at each performance in his masterly and original role of

CLOWN TO THE ARENA,

Assisted by the most eminent equestrian, gymnastic, and acrobatic stars of the time, and introducing the wonderful blind horse, EXCELSIOR, JR., the rare herd of SACRED CATTLE, the notorious clown mules PETE and BARNEY, &c., &c.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m. Exercises to commence one-half hour later.

Admission 50 cents; children under 9 years, 25 cents.

N. B.—The magnificent new water-proof pavilion will be put up for the first time.

THEATRE COMIQUE
(LATE VARIETY THEATRE)
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

No Smoking Allowed in the Auditorium.

On MONDAY EVENING, and until further notice, will be produced in a style unequalled in magnificence and splendor, the

BLACK CROOK.

To give proper effect to this gorgeous spectacle, the following terpsichorean artists have been engaged: Mlle. ALBERTINE, Miss JENNIE SAGAN, And complete Corps de Ballet of FIFTY YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL LADIES, under the supervision of Sig. SANDFORD.

Prices of Admission, 25, 40 and 50 cents. Reserved Seats 60 cents.

MATINEE

Every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon, the

BLACK CROOK,

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD............Proprietor and Manager.
Director of Amusements............F. E. AIKEN.
Stage Manager............THOS. BARRY.
Assistant Stage Manager............J. L. SAPHORE.

A sensational drama, founded on Dumas' most celebrated work, played in all the principal theatres of Europe and America, with tremendous success.

On Tuesday evening, July 30, the romantic drama THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

Or The Queen, The Cardinal, and The Adventurer.

Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, Grand Matinees.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE, soon.

OPERA HOUSE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

BIERSTADT'S YO SEMITE VALLEY, FARRAGUT TAKING NEW ORLEANS,

And other new arrivals, on exhibition.

Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st.

Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN

[illegible]

TWO FAREWELL ORGAN CONCERTS,

To take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 30, at 4 o'clock, and on THURSDAY EVENING, August 1st, at 8 o'clock, assisted by eminent artists. Single tickets, $1. Tickets for both Concerts, $1.50. For sale at the principal Music Stores.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—In [illegible]—The beautiful residence of C. E. [illegible] [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A two story house, No. 712 [illegible] Apply to G. [illegible] 661 West [illegible]-st.

TO RENT—House No. 169 [illegible]-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—New cottage on South Halsted-st., for $12 a month, with a barn. J. F. [illegible], 124 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—Cottage, 125 Park-av., 7 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Houses, $50 and $83 per month [illegible] Apply to S. W. [illegible], 122 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—The lower part of a new house, containing 5 rooms, pantry and closets, water in the house. Price $20 per month. Inquire on the premises, 342 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—The lower part of No. 80 West Jackson-st., between Clinton and Jefferson. Inquire at 125 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A nice cottage, containing 5 rooms, with pantry and closets, on Wabash-av. Inquire at No. 1284 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A pleasant house on Wabash-av., five minutes' walk from Court House. [illegible] Call at Times Building, Room 6.

TO RENT—A boarding house within two blocks of the Post Office, 13 rooms [illegible] Furniture for sale at a bargain. ARTHUR & HULL, 160 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A two-story house, No. 1350 [illegible]-st. Rent, $25. ARTHUR & HULL, 160 Madison-st.

TO RENT—By Jones & Bundy, 12 Methodist Church Block—A nice brick house, between State-st. and Wabash-av., on Twenty-fourth-st., 10 rooms, near horse cars. Also, unfurnished rooms near the Post Office.

TO RENT—House—4 rooms at 149 East Jackson-st., water and sewer. Price, $15 per month, in advance. Apply at 4 [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished cottage of five rooms and closets at 243 North Franklin-st., near Chicago-av. horse cars. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—A good one and half story house with basement, and a splendid garden. Terms very cheap. Inquire on the premises, between West Lake and Fulton-sts., on Davis, one block west of city limits.

TO RENT—A dwelling just completed, on West Side, east of Union Park; 10 rooms, gas, water and bath-room, $40 per month, to a careful family. Also, a cottage of 7 rooms, nearly new, water and gas, in the same neighborhood, for $25 per month. These are both in desirable locations. T. E. FITCH & CO., 169 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A new two-story house, with piazza, water fixed in the first and second stories. To rent until the 1st of August, to one or two families. No. 491 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—Dwelling, 817 Monroe st., (west of Hoyne) one block from Madison-av. cars, [illegible] new; two stories besides high basement; water in kitchen; pleasant neighborhood. Lot 300 feet deep, with fifty-foot yard, an eight-foot sidewalk, and a twenty-four-foot park between house and street. Rent, $40 per month. Tenant must be satisfactory. Apply at 109 Hoyne-st., near premises. Possession August 1.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, cheap, with or without board, at 414 West Madison-st., and at 128 Clinton-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—Rooms—At 219 East Lake-st., furnished or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen or offices, or for housekeeping. Address CHAS. TURNER, care A. E. Goodrich.

TO RENT—Four very desirable rooms with board, pleasantly located, one block from street cars. No. 71 North Green-st.

TO RENT—A well furnished front room in a private family, suitable for a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. Breakfast if desired. Apply at 158 Third-av.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms for two gentlemen; two blocks from street cars, at 164 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—Furnished room with board for two gentlemen, at 43 Kinzie-st. Terms, $8 per week.

TO RENT—A fine basement under Sherman House. Inquire at No. 135 East Randolph-st. (barber shop.)

TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, to man and wife; must have good references. Call at 56 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—Several fine new offices, just ready. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 86 Washington-st., Room [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] 167½ Dearborn-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Hotel, very desirably located, on the North Side, containing about 50 rooms, all newly fitted up and in first-class order. For particulars apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Store and basement No. 88 Washington-st., as we are about to remove to No. 96, next door. Also, two floors at No. 96 Washington-st., 25x100 feet each, suitable for printing or light manufacturing. PETERSON & PATTERSON, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Stores, dwellings and offices in Bowen's new block, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of MYRON T. PEARCE, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—Four stores, and dwellings above. Dwellings contain seven rooms each, closets and pantries in all of the houses; water through the buildings. [illegible] ready in a few days to be occupied. These buildings are on West Taylor-st., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. Inquire of A. A. BELL, 71 South Canal-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A fine Meerschaum Pipe, with silver band round the shank, and initials upon it—"L. G. to G. S." The owner prizes the same very highly, being the gift of a deceased friend. Any one returning the same to No. 300 State-st., will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—$5 Reward—On the 28th inst., a Lady's Brooch, with ruby stone set round with pearls. Please return it to the Tribune office.

LOST—On Friday evening, at McVicker's Theatre, one Plain Gold Ring and one with pearl setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at the office of McVicker's Theatre.

LOST—On Sunday evening, in going from Third-av. to Michigan-av. by Polk, State-st. and Hubbard court, a lady's small Lace Collar, with narrow lace edging. Any one returning the same to the subscriber, 77 South [illegible], or 208 Third-av., will be suitably rewarded. J. A. ROBINSON.

LOST—Friday morning last, a black and tan dog, white spot on breast, tail like a rat. Reward paid for his return to 236 East Indiana-st.

LOST—Or Stolen—A pass book of Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, at the fire last evening, taken from No. 216 Milwaukee-av. Anyone returning same to No. 115 Green-st. will be thankfully rewarded.

LOST—Last evening, July 29th, on a State-st. car, between Eighteenth and Randolph-sts., soon after 4 p. m., a pocket book containing about $15, the property of a poor workingman. If the finder is generous enough to return part of it to T. CLARK, 343 West Randolph-st., it would be most thankfully received.

LOST—A little Girl, 12 years old, left her home some 10 weeks since, and has not been heard of. Had on gray felt hat, woolen shawl, black and white striped dress, brown gaiter boots. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her afflicted mother, MRS. FUGE, on cor. Mohawk and Centre-sts.

LOST—Sunday last, a black leather pocket account book, containing eight picnic tickets of the B. C. T. E. & B. Society. The finder will be well rewarded by returning it to 105 Sebor-st. THOMAS O'CONNOR.

LOST—On Saturday last, after 6 o'clock, a portmonnaie containing greenbacks, etc. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office, or at BROWN BROTHERS, 49 River-st., upstairs.

FOUND—On southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., a pocket-book containing money. The owner can have the same by applying at fruit stand on that corner.

TAKEN UP—July 29th, a Bay Horse blind of an eye. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. Apply five miles from the Brighton House. JAMES WELCH.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 30th, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s Rooms, 118 Clark-st.,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY, July 30th, at 2 p. m., on the premises 105 Michigan-st., near Clark-st., will be sold Household Furniture of 8 rooms, Kitchen, &c., &c. Some very fine Feather Beds, Cutlery, Table Linen, &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—WEDNESDAY, July 31st, at 10 a. m., at the Rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 118 Clark-st.,

New and Second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Ingrain 2 & 3-ply Carpets, Table Cutlery, Ice Pitchers, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, August 1st, at 10 a. m., at the Rooms of Daniel Scott & Co., 118 Clark-st.,

Groceries, Teas, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, 5 Barrels Bourbon Whiskey, Bitters,

And a general assortment of grocers' and liquor dealers' goods. DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

At our salesrooms, on TUESDAY, July 30th, at 9½ o'clock, a large and superior assortment of Rich and Medium

FURNITURE,

For Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room

Including a large variety of

Plain and Marble-Top Chamber Suites,

With a General Assortment of Household Goods.

[illegible]

Also, a Child's [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, Boots and Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 9½ o'clock, at Buttens Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, August 1, at 9½ o'clock, at Buttens Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

A FORCED SALE.

[illegible] Auctioneer, 127 Dearborn-st., will sell [illegible]

80 Acres of Choice Land,

[illegible]

AUCTION—Wednesday, July 31st, at [illegible] at HARTON & GATON'S Salesrooms [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 509 Wabash-av. [illegible]

[illegible]

WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—Cottage on Oak st., $3,300—corner lot.

[illegible]

ARTHUR & HULL, 160 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—House on West Washington-st., No. 226, near Peoria-st., with lease of ground for [illegible] years, [illegible] J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot, with store, No. 913 State-st. Lot 25x120 feet, opposite Archer road. [illegible] Price $[illegible]. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On leased ground, a new cottage, on southeast corner of State and Twenty-fourth-sts., containing 5 rooms, pantry and closets, with a seven-foot basement. Call at Room 30 P. O. Block, or address P. O. Box 2237, Chicago.

FOR SALE—By S. W. Osgood, 84 Dearborn-st., house of 12 rooms, water, gas and sewer. Stone foundation, and 30 foot lot on Hoyne-st., for $5,000, part cash. The best bargain that is offered in Chicago.

FOR SALE—Two one and a half story houses, and lots [illegible] front on Halsted-st. [illegible] J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Agent, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, No. 688 South Canal-st. One two-story house and one one-story store. Water and gas, and lot 25x125—only $[illegible] if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—On Indiana av., three-story brick house, one year old, 9 rooms and bath-room, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A new two story house, 11 rooms, water, gas, marble mantels, &c. Lot 25x125, on corner of Wood and Ashland-sts. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house and lease, cheap, in a desirable location. Price $1,[illegible]. Inquire at 331 North Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—On West Lake st. a snug cottage and lot 25x125 feet. This is fine residence [illegible] at the low price of $[illegible] [illegible] down, balance on very easy terms. THOS. S. FERGUSON, 83 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A few very fine building lots at Kenwood, only cash in market. By GEORGE W. WAITE & SON, 133 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—60 feet corner of Washington and Desplaines-sts. [illegible] THOMAS S. FERGUSON, Real Estate Agent, 83 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A lady owning one half interest in a pine lumber steam mill and [illegible] in Northern Wisconsin—good paying property—appraised at $1,[illegible]—would sell said interest cheap. A good residence or improved farm taken in part. For particulars address, immediately, "J. F.," Box 391 Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—Barber Shop—A first-class hotel shop, and will be sold cheap. Apply at 70 Michigan-av., corner Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Stock of confectionery and fixtures, at 220 Blue Island-av. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A two thirds interest in a well established manufacturing business, doing a good business. Must be sold. Capital required about $[illegible]. Call at 121 South Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—An old established drug store, doing a good business, with long lease, in one of the most desirable locations in the city. Inquire of SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Paper box manufactory now doing a good business, with the best of machinery and stock on hand. [illegible] at 140 Lake-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, in complete order, on first floor, with two rooms, cheap rent and good business. Will be sold very cheap, as the owner cannot attend to it. No. 10 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—Must be sold at any sacrifice, Boarding House and furniture, in brick building, accommodates thirty boarders. Who will take it at one-half price? LAMB & FULLER, Room 1, 124 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A good stand for business of any kind. It will be sold cheap, and must be sold soon. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at No. 3 West Madison-st., near bridge.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class eating house. Must be sold. [illegible] Only $[illegible]. LAMB & FULLER, Room 1, No. 124 Randolph-st. Also restaurant establishment [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store—In a thriving town in Indiana. Good farming country around. Fifty miles from Chicago by rail. For terms and particulars address W. S. BRYMER, at drug store 155 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Half interest in a profitable cash paying business, well established. Apply at No. 155 South Clark-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—For $500—A No. 1 saloon [illegible] Proprietor has to leave. Room 18, 127 Clark-st. GERRY DANFORD & CO.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 saloon on Randolph-st., for $1,500. Invoiced at a discount. GERRY & DANFORD & CO., Room 18, No. 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A Grocery in a good location. Inquire at 262 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—At half their value, a saloon and dining-room with complete outfit, on Clark-st., north of Randolph; also, the saloon in the basement of Berlin House, corner of State and Monroe-sts. Inquire of REYNOLDS & PHELPS, Room 36 Mercantile Building.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge Court—A furnished room for gentleman and wife, with first-class board; also one single room, furnished.

49 Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.—A large and very pleasant furnished room to rent with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Also, one large front room unfurnished.

63 Michigan-av.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board. Also, day boarders.

72 Adams-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, where there are but few other boarders. Location quiet and respectable, and only one block from the Post Office.

78 South Sangamon-st., third door from Madison—Two furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a private family.

96 West Washington-st.—A few single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can find first-class accommodations. Terms moderate. Inquire for two days.

107 South Jefferson-st.—A number of young gentlemen can have good table board in a private family.

148 West Monroe-st.—One furnished front room to rent, with first-class board. One or two day boarders can also be accommodated.

178 Madison-st., within five minutes' walk of the Post Office—Two furnished rooms, with board, can be had at moderate terms. A few day boarders wanted.

182 Randolph-st., Central House.—A few good family rooms and single rooms with board, can be had, from $7 to $10 per week. Day board $5 per week. W. P. ELLISON & BRO.

187 State-st.—A few boarders can find good board and furnished rooms. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated with board.

215 South Clark-st.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, for two gentlemen.

266 West Randolph-st.—Two pleasant rooms (one furnished), suitable for gentlemen and their wives, to rent, with board. References required.

328 Wabash av.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a suite of rooms in a private family.

370 State st., central location—A few pleasant rooms and first-class board for single gentlemen. Also, a very nice front room, suitable for gentleman and wife. References required.

824 Wabash-av.—Two handsome suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, in a private family. References exchanged. A barn on the premises.

841 Adams-st.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms.

AT the National Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells-sts., one square west of Court House—Rooms for gentlemen and wives or single rooms with as good board as in the city, from $7 per week. Day boarders wanted at $5 per week. Travelers, $2 per day.

ON Wabash-av., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office, ladies desirous of a comfortable home with handsome rooms, excellent board, in a respectable family, can address "C," Box 1336.

WITHIN four blocks of the Post Office, and east of State-st.—Two or three suites of rooms to rent, with board and use of bath room, to a party of friends who would like a quiet home. Rooms and location pleasant. No other boarders. References exchanged. Apply to "H J," 84 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A gentleman wishes board at Hyde Park or vicinity for himself, wife, two infant children and servant. Apply at 23 Lake-st., or address "A H G," Box 5893.

BOARD—A gentleman wants lodging [illegible]

BOARD—In the country for a lady and [illegible] children. A farm house preferred. Address "S C," Tribune office, Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A well trained pointer dog. Price $25. Can be seen in Chicago. [illegible] Address G. BARRETT THURSTON, P. O. Box 160, Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap—About 60 feet good shelving, with drawers. Inquire at 180 Hardoch-st.

FOR SALE—Beech and Maple Wood [illegible]

FOR SALE—The agency of State of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Singer Sewing machine in good order. Call at 283 South Union-st.

FOR SALE—Beech and maple wood [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] a bargain—A small [illegible] Rooms 30 and 31, [illegible] 126 Lasalle-st.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A boy from 12 to 15 years of age, one that is quick and capable of making change. One living with his parents preferred. Call July 31 between 8 and 9 o'clock at 146 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Salesmen to collect and sell [illegible] [illegible] C. K. BOSTON, Dearborn-st., Room [illegible], for three days.

WANTED—A German to drive Grocery wagon and assist in store. Apply at store, 86 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—Two or three first-class solicitors for Fire Insurance. Call at Room 30 Lombard Block from 8 to 4.

WANTED—By a traveling salesman, about to start on fall trip, sample goods of some [illegible] Address "COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER," Tribune office.

WANTED—Man to work on a farm. Inquire on the farm known as the Gaul farm, two miles north of Austin.

WANTED—A man to sell goods on commission in the city. Address Box 2264.

WANTED—Office boy wanted in a merchandise brokers office. Only those having first-class references need apply. Address Box 1134, Post Office.

WANTED—A smart, active boy, from 14 to 16 years old. One that is a good writer and willing to make himself generally useful in an office. Address in own handwriting, "C W," 34 South Water-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A cutter, to take charge of a custom department, and who will, if required, fill in his time on the board. Liberal wages will be paid to a competent man. Inquire of MARLEY & BRO., Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—A No. 1 pattern maker, to go 50 miles in the country, where a steady job may be had. Inquire for particulars of STARRETT & BEATTY.

WANTED—Fifteen good moulders to go to Omaha. Apply at 67 and 69 State-st.

WANTED—A good tin roofer. Apply immediately to JAS. PARKER, 51 Randolph-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Immediately, a wet nurse. Apply from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m. to Dr. R. G. COOKE, No. 111 Monroe-st., Lombard Block, Rooms 8 and 9.

WANTED—Operators and button hole makers to work on coats at 300 South Jefferson-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework for a small family. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Address Box 126, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A good chambermaid, one that will wait on table. Apply at 384 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A neat, tidy girl to do general housework for a small family. Apply at 197 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A capable Protestant woman to do general housework in a small family. Must be willing to go to the country for a while. References required. Apply at 516 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—At National Hotel, dining room girls and girls to assist as chambermaids. Apply at Hotel, corner of Wells and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A good girl to help do work in the laundry, at the St. Cloud House, 114 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A good Protestant girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 246 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at 156 North Market-st.

WANTED—Two good girls, one as [illegible] cook, and the other as second girl, in a private family. None need apply unless they thoroughly understand their business, and can give good references. [illegible] at 247 Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do second work and sewing in a small private family. [illegible] Apply at 333 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A good live woman or girl to [illegible] Apply at 249 [illegible] in a private family [illegible]

WANTED—Several good girls for private families in the [illegible] [illegible] plain cooking, and [illegible] particulars of MRS. BATES, [illegible]

WANTED—Mrs. Whitaker, 306 Chicago-av., has homes for [illegible] at Cottage Grove and Lake View, for several [illegible] girls who are able to cook, wash and iron [illegible] families.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—This day, 40 men on repairs, $2 on gravel train, and 15 on wood train. Transportation free. Apply at 66 Madison-st., corner of State, Room 4.

WANTED—Salesmen—Three energetic men, with small capital, to travel or remain in the city, in an entirely new business. Apply immediately, at Room 13, 97 South Clark-st.

WANTED—100 coal miners, immediately. Good wages, transportation advanced. 100 men on railroads, free transportation. Apply at 166 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, 2 traveling agents and collectors, 3 brakemen, 2 firemen, 2 porters, 3 canvassers, 1 engineer, 1 driver, 1 bar-tender, 2 waiters, 3 clerks, [illegible] Apply at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14, or apply by letter to address J. W. MOORE & CO., P. O. Box 1767, enclosing 10 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 1 brakeman, 1 fireman, 2 coachmen, 1 bar-tender, 2 porters, 2 collectors, 2 expressmen, 2 drivers. Apply at 67 and 69 Monroe-st., Room 13. Applicants by mail address M. B. WOOD & CO., P. O. Box 2319, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

WANTED—Men to work on gravel train and track. Apply to CHAPIN & WELLS, 86 Dearborn-st., up stairs.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young ladies I know you desire a beautiful complexion; if so, let me inform you that after long researches, combinations and manipulations, I have at last succeeded in producing a compound that excels everything ever before offered for this purpose. My compound for your complexion will become beautiful, free from pimples, moths, freckles, or tan, and at the same time, extending its [illegible] delightful to touch and [illegible] to the eye. I will send the recipe with full instructions [illegible] address JOHNSON F. WILLIAMS, Post Office Drawer 5841, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Real estate in St. Louis in exchange [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—[illegible]

PERSONAL—Young Ladies, look [illegible]

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From the [illegible]

STRAYED—Or Stolen—Last Sunday [illegible]

STRAYED—[illegible] Reward [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a [illegible] several years' experience [illegible] SAMUEL CHADER [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper, or salesman, by a young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As clerk, or in any other capacity, by a [illegible] Address "D F," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] bookkeeper [illegible] "A T D," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] SAMUEL CHADER [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man [illegible] P. O. Box 5143.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] "R S," No. 105 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As [illegible] Apply at 128 West Madison-st.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] "A B," Chicago Post Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl just from the country [illegible] May-st., up stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—As a dressmaker, by the day or week, by a [illegible] "E Y," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, who understands music [illegible] Address "JENNIE," care [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To do chamber and dining room work, by a good girl. [illegible] Address "E," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable American widow lady, as housekeeper [illegible] 527 South Union-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By three [illegible] 133 Huron-st., between Wells and Franklin. Good city references given.

SITUATION—Wanted—A good respectable girl wants a place as cook [illegible] Call at No. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Call at [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] cook, wash and iron in a private family [illegible] Call at 737 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] girl that understands all kinds of [illegible] "C," 410 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As a [illegible] Address "W S," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American widow as housekeeper [illegible] 243 Superior-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do [illegible] Address "A M," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper for a widower [illegible] Address MRS. A. [illegible], No. 48 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American woman to sew and assist in [illegible] "M," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] "E K," [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—For two [illegible] MRS. BALKAM'S [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] WORKS IN THE CIVIL WAR [illegible] ENGLISH, McCURDY & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] BOOKS OF THE BIBLE [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

FROM [illegible]

Trial of [illegible] Reapers in France.

[illegible]

POLITI[illegible]